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TODAY'S WEATHER — PARIS: Fair. Temp. 43-45 (17-7). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 41-43 (16-6). **LONDON**: Partly cloudy. Temp. 57-43 (14-6). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 48-42 (9-6). **NEW YORK**: Partly cloudy. Temp. 71-46 (22-10). Tomorrow sunny. Temp. 59-39 (15-4). Yesterday's temp. 43-30 (7-1).

Australia 8 P. Lebanon 9 P.
Belgium 2 P. Luxembourg 1 P.
Denmark 2 P. Norway 2 P.
France 1 P. Portugal 1 P.
Germany 1 P. Spain 1 P.
Greece 1 P. Sweden 1 P.
India 1 P. Switzerland 1 P.
Iran 1 P. Turkey 1 P.
Italy 1 P. U.S. Military 1 P.
Israel 1 P. Yugoslavia 1 P.



POWERFUL PROTEST—Some of the six thousand shipyard workers who made an instant protest against direct rule of Northern Ireland from Westminster seen marching through the streets of Belfast yesterday.

Direct Rule Over Ulster Is Given to Westminster

British Prime Minister Edward Heath announced yesterday the suspension of the provincial government and Parliament in Northern Ireland and the imposition of direct rule by London on violence-plagued Ulster. He appointed William Whitelaw, leader of the House of Commons, as secretary of state for Northern Ireland, with all powers previously vested in the cabinet and Parliament of Ulster.

Northern Ireland's prime minister, Brian Faulkner, denouncing the historic London take-over, announced his resignation effective next week. Other Ulster Protestant

leaders also assailed the British move. Dockyard leaders marched in protest in Belfast. A bomb exploded near a Catholic district of the provincial capital. One militant Protestant hinted at further violence.

In the Irish Republic, Premier Jack Lynch hailed the Heath decision as a "realistic step forward." But leaders of both wings of the outlawed Irish Republican Army denounced the Heath program, and the militant Provisionals vowed to continue their program of guerrilla warfare in the North. There were reports that the Irish Republic's army would be moved to guard the border with Ulster.

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, March 24 (UPI).—The British government decided today to suspend the provincial government and Parliament of Northern Ireland and impose direct rule from London.

In a dramatic reversal of 50 years of British policy, Prime Minister Edward Heath told a hushed House of Commons that the radical steps were necessary to end the strife between Roman Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland. He expressed hope that the steps would open the way to a "lasting solution."

Mr. Heath appointed William Whitelaw, the leader of the House of Commons, to be secretary of state for Northern Ireland and to assume all legislative and executive powers now vested in Ulster's Parliament.

Direct rule, to be authorized for at least one year, will begin next Thursday after Parliament here approves a government bill submitted today.

Mr. Heath also announced these other major decisions:

- Plebiscites will be held periodically in Northern Ireland to test public opinion on whether residents want to move toward unification with the Irish Republic, which is 35 percent Catholic.

Mr. Heath assured the Protestant majority in Ulster that no change would be made in the border without its consent.

A start will be made on phasing out the controversial policy of internment of terrorist suspects without trial. Catholics have demanded an end to the policy, saying it was aimed only at them.

A commission representing all shades of opinion will be appointed by Mr. Whitelaw to advise him on governing Northern Ireland.

Mr. Heath said that he hoped the measures would "change the climate of political opinion in Northern Ireland" so that Catholics and Protestants would sit down together and work out the "future structure" of their government. Officials here made no secret of their view that there would be no return to the old system.

Mr. Heath spoke in London, Brian Faulkner, the prime minister of Northern Ireland, announced in Belfast that he would resign next week. Mr. Faulkner's refusal last night to agree to British control over internal security in the province led to Mr. Heath's decision.

Mr. Heath said on nationwide television tonight that the decision to assume direct rule of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Prime Minister Edward Heath on way to Parliament yesterday.



Brian Faulkner at his Belfast press conference yesterday.



William Whitelaw, new Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Until Reds End Propaganda Tactics Nixon Says He Halted Paris Talks

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—President Nixon declared today that he personally ordered suspension of the Paris peace talks until the Vietnamese Communists stop using "propaganda tactics." But he left the way open for "serious discussions" by private or public channels.

The President also said he hopes to reach agreement with the Russians during his forthcoming Moscow visit on a limitation of offensive and defensive strategic weapons.

progress in other East-West areas.

In an unscheduled, wide-ranging news conference, the President answered questions about the International Telephone and Telegraph controversy, the high cost of food, the heated national dispute over school busing and his coming visit to Canada.

Speaking one day after the United States abruptly declared an "indefinite suspension of the Vietnam peace conference in Paris until the Communists indicated readiness to negotiate seriously," Mr. Nixon said the decision was made "under no duress."

The U.S. action was intended to "break ... the three-and-a-half-year filibuster" which the Communists had staged, the President said. "They have refused to negotiate seriously," he said, and instead have made the weekly meetings a forum for propaganda.

"The way the conferences 'were going, there was no hope whatever' that settlement could be achieved," the President said. "It was necessary to do something to get the talks off dead center."

Mr. Nixon said the peace talks can resume "when the enemy is ready to negotiate seriously in public channels or in private channels ... When they are ready, we are ready."

He directed Ambassador William J. Porter to tell the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong negotiators that the United States would not take part in further meetings until they showed a readiness to drop the propaganda and negotiate in good faith.

A few hours before the President met with reporters in the Oval Office, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong foreign minister, arrived back in Paris from a six-month trip to Hanoi and told reporters President Nixon must satisfy all Communist demands if he wants a negotiated peace. She accused the United States of "sabotaging" the peace talks.

Mr. Nixon appeared optimistic when he spoke of his summit meetings in Moscow starting May 22.

"The prospects for success in these summit talks are very good," he said. His visit will be devoted to "a number of substantive issues of very great importance," he continued.

The issue of limiting nuclear weapons is one of these, the President said.

SALT Talks

It appears doubtful now that the next round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, commencing next Tuesday in Helsinki, will be finished before he meets in Moscow with Soviet leaders, he said.

Although there is agreement in principle on the overall issue of curbing strategic weapons, he said, the United States and the Soviet Union remain "very far apart" on some specific issues, including whether the proposed

agreement should include submarine-launched missile systems.

Mr. Nixon, who met earlier this week with Gerald Smith, chief U.S. negotiator at the SALT meetings, said efforts will be made to shrink the differences on some of these issues and express-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Malta to Sign Pact on Bases, Britain Says

LONDON, March 24 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta will arrive in London tomorrow night to sign an agreement with Britain over bases on the Mediterranean island, the Defense Ministry announced tonight.

"He is expected to sign an agreement on Sunday afternoon," the announcement added.

It followed speculation by British government officials that Mr. Mintoff would have to decide this week whether to accept a British and NATO offer for continued rental of the bases or allow the British to complete their withdrawal by March 31.

The British-NATO offer to Malta was for 114 million, 54 million less than Mr. Mintoff sought. Under the previous agreement, Britain paid about 55 million a year for the bases.

A Maltese negotiator, Dr. Edgar Mizzi, has been conferring in London this week with officials of the Defense Ministry. He was believed to have reported back today to Mr. Mintoff.

On Malta, Ambassador Enrico Giglioli of Italy met with Mr. Mintoff today and later conferred with the British high commissioner, Sir Duncan Watson.

Mr. Giglioli has participated in discussions by Mr. Mintoff, the British defense secretary, Lord Carrington, and NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns.

Sources close to the U.S. Embassy, meanwhile, discounted newspaper reports that the United States had made a new offer of financial help, conditional on an agreement between Malta and Britain. U.S. policy remains unchanged, the sources added.

To Our Readers

Due to a communications failure the complete New York Stock Exchange report was not received for this edition. The failure also blocked reception of the American Stock Exchange report and other U.S. and Canadian financial reports.

Senate Panel to Vote Again On Kleindienst Nomination

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—The nomination of Richard G. Kleindienst as attorney general, already delayed nearly a month by a Senate probe into settlement of an anti-trust suit against the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., now must face another vote by the Judiciary Committee before being brought to the Senate floor.

The committee unanimously approved President Nixon's choice for the top Justice Department

statement that no wrongdoing had been uncovered, a request that the nomination be returned to the committee or a reaffirmation of the original vote.

The committee's chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland, D.-Miss., said that he would arrange another vote. But there was no indication of when it might be.

How soon the vote comes depends largely on how many more witnesses the committee decides to hear and on whether or not committee Democrats can succeed in widening the investigation to include charges by Life magazine that the Nixon administration obstructed justice in southern California to protect big Republican contributors.

Sen. Eastland told newsmen that he opposes bringing the Life charges into the hearing because they are "not germane to the Kleindienst nomination."

The FBI reported today on tests on a memorandum purported to have been written by an ITT lobbyist, Mrs. Dita D. Beard, linking the settlement to the convention pledge.

In a report to Sen. Eastland, the FBI said that the memo was prepared on a typewriter using ink very similar to the ribbon on Mrs. Beard's typewriter in the ITT's Washington office. However, handwriting analysts said that the single initial "D" with which the memo was signed was insufficient to establish whether or not Mrs. Beard was the author.

State Department says U.S. rejected idea of blocking Alcide, Page 4.

post on Feb. 24, but, three days later, columnist Jack Anderson charged that the billion-dollar anti-trust settlement was linked to a pledge by an ITT subsidiary of \$400,000 to help finance the 1972 Republican National Convention. He also accused Mr. Kleindienst and other top administration officials of being involved in the deal.

The complications of the case were increased yesterday when the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, said that he would not let the nomination come to the floor until the Judiciary Committee had made a new recommendation.

The Montana Democrat told newsmen that such a recommendation would not have to be a reconsideration of the nomination but could also include a

Poll Finds U.S. Women Like Liberation, Not Lib Groups

By J.V. Reistrup

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UPI).—The typical American woman:

- Is still unsympathetic to women's liberation groups but now favors efforts to improve the status of women.

- Is not politically active but thinks the country would be better off if women had more to say about politics.

- Is "very satisfied" with her life and thinks that raising children properly "takes as much intelligence and drive as holding a top position in business or government."

- Thinks a woman President would be less likely to take the United States to war but believes the country will not be ready for a woman President for more than a decade.

These are among the findings of an extensive, privately commissioned survey reported yesterday by the polling firm of Louis Harris and Associates. It was taken late last year among 3,022 women, with 998 men as a comparison group.

The survey focused on the political role of women, who Mr. Harris said could become the new majority among U.S. voters this year. They cast 49 percent of the vote in 1968, although they constituted 51 percent of the eligible electorate.

Key Change in Position

Mr. Harris saw a key change in the "sharp reversal" of attitudes on women's rights. From opposing "efforts to strengthen and change women's status in society" in a 42-to-40 percent straw vote in 1970, women have moved to approving those efforts by 48 percent to 39 percent, the poll showed.

The poll also showed "that women have spent less as an independent political force," Mr. Harris said, in remarks accom-

panying the survey report. "They are voting differently from men. They are motivated by different considerations."

"They are much more inclined now to vote and to become active not only for their own self-interest, but for the interest of society, the world, and most of all, out of compassion for humanity."

"And once you let a force like that loose, I would suggest that it can never be bottled up again."

Mr. Harris's contention that women are more compassionate was based on a survey finding that at least a fourth more women than men said they were "often upset" by racial discrimination, neglect of the elderly and the fact that some Americans go hungry or live in high-city slums.

But the 176-page survey report also confirmed substantial differences of opinion among women themselves, in some cases according to marital status. Thus 62 percent of single women and 58

percent of divorced and separated were sympathetic to efforts of women's liberation groups, but 51 percent of the married women and 51 percent of the widows were not.

Poll on Voting

The survey also showed that women are somewhat more likely to vote Democratic than are men. A poll matching President Nixon against Sen. Edmund S. Muskie with Gov. George C. Wallace as a third-party candidate, for example, showed women preferences this way in late 1971: Mr. Nixon 43 percent, Sen. Muskie 37 percent, Gov. Wallace 9 percent, "not sure" 10 percent. Among men, by contrast, the vote was Mr. Nixon 44 percent, Sen. Muskie 35 percent, Gov. Wallace 14 percent, "not sure" 7 percent.

The survey also showed that men often agreed with women in assessing women's strengths. Thus, 64 percent of the women and 65 percent of the men said

a woman President would have more sympathy than a man for the problems of the poor and disadvantaged. Among women, 58 percent felt a woman President would be less likely to take the country to war; 54 percent of the men agreed.

Curiously, the survey showed more sympathy among men than among women for women's liberation groups. Women rejected such groups by 49 percent to 39 percent, but men were divided equally at 42 percent. Mr. Harris reported. Here again, opinions varied widely with such factors as marital status, age, education and race.

Despite often-contradictory answers, according to Mr. Harris, the prevailing view among women on their status and efforts to change it was best summed up by the 51-34 percent majority that felt "women are right to be unhappy with their role in American society, but wrong in the way they are protesting."

Surrender to Terror Charged Take-Over Angers Area Protestants

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, March 24 (UPI).—Militant Protestants, charging that Britain had surrendered to "terrorist violence," reacted with fury today at the take-over by London of Northern Ireland's government.

Hours after Prime Minister Edward Heath's announcement in Westminster, leaders of the hard-line Protestant community

here issued a bitter condemnation of the historic move and disclosed plans for a stoppage of all public, business and administrative services for two days starting Monday.

"They have scrapped our constitution to appease the terrorist elements," said William Craig, a former cabinet minister and leader of a new and powerful bloc of Protestants, Ulster Vanguard, "Ulster is closer to civil

war today than it was yesterday. We will insist on organizing defensive mechanisms, vigilante organizations. We will succeed, because no British government can stay here without the consent of the majority."

The paramilitary Vanguard claims 300,000 members. An instant protest came today from about 6,000 Protestant shipyard workers, who left their jobs and marched through the center of Belfast to City Hall.

The dockyard workers, traditionally staunch supporters of union with Britain, gathered after small meetings on work sites.

Like thousands of others throughout Northern Ireland and in the Republic of Ireland to the south, they had heard news of the take-over by the London government via special radio broadcasts.

In Irish cities and towns crowds collected around radio sets in offices, homes and shops. Activity was suspended for many minutes.

The protest march of the shipyard workers was the first sign of a possible backlash. Protestant workers at construction sites were also reported muzzing for protest. The British Army sealed off three streets near City Hall as the shipyard march began, immediately followed by three telephoned bomb threats to City Hall.

However, the marchers dispersed peacefully. Although immediate Catholic reaction was muted, there was blunt satisfaction that the powers of the Protestant Stormont government via special radio broadcasts.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Reaction in Republic

Lynch Sees 'Step Forward' But IRA Denounces Program

DUBLIN, March 24 (Reuters).

—Irish guerrilla leaders today flatly rejected Britain's peace plan for Northern Ireland and pledged to continue their terror campaign in the British province.

But key political leaders here in the Irish Republic, headed by Premier Jack Lynch, welcomed the British move for direct rule over the North. Mr. Lynch called the proposals "a realistic step forward."

"We regard all these measures as a step towards the ultimate reunification of the Irish people," he added.

The premier appealed to all sections of Ireland, both North and South, "to consider the proposals maturely and objectively so as to avoid further tragic suffering in Northern Ireland involving innocent people."

But the Provisional wing of the banned Irish Republican Army—the group most responsible for the bombings and shootings in the North—made it clear that there would be no letup.

Sean MacStiofain, chief of staff of the Provisionals, declared bluntly: "Our military operations will continue until such time as our three demands are accepted." These demands are for a British troop withdrawal, amnesty for political prisoners and abolition of the Northern Ireland Parliament at Stormont.

Cathal Goulding, chief of staff of the Official IRA, also rejected British Prime Minister Edward Heath's proposals as tantamount to a declaration of martial law.

"They are not political initiatives at all but are another way of saying that martial law has been introduced and that a few internees will be released," he said.

"I think that this will lead to a more repressive regime in the North than was there before."

There was evidence, however, of some initial divisions among the republicans' ranks. Rory O'Brady, president of the Provisional wing of Sinn Féin—political arm of the IRA—said: "We regard Mr. Heath's statement as an advance."

He added that the suspension (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Sean MacStiofain

EEC Farm Ministers Reach Accord Over Prices, Reforms

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, March 24 (UPI).

—After a marathon session extending over two weeks and nearly 100 hours of hard bargaining—the longest Common Market negotiations in eight years—the six agricultural ministers finally arrived at an agreement early this morning on farm prices and structural reforms for the coming 12 months.

The ministers agreed to price rises averaging 6.5 percent and put aside \$800 million out of the common fund to help poor farmers modernize their holdings in the next five years.

The package contains a two-stage increase in beef prices amounting to 8 percent and a 4-percent increase in wheat-price levels. The farm modernization plan includes special pensions to encourage farmers over 60 to leave the land and interest rebates on development loans. It is estimated that some 500,000 farmers would be affected by each of these two measures.

If the settlement of some issues had not been postponed by the exhausted ministers, it is possible they would still be negotiating. As it is, they agreed to re-examine the question of income subsidies later in the year, and even the proposed beef-price rises have to be ratified officially in the autumn.

This last maneuver was an obvious attempt on the part of other countries to defer to Italy's own internal political difficulties. The country will hold elections in May and the Italian agricultural minister stressed from the outset that the prospect of higher beef prices and the present inflationary economic situation would make large price rises unacceptable.

Both the German and the French ministers were also playing to their own national audiences.

Josef Ertl, the German farm minister, is a member of the small Free Democratic party anxious for every vote it can get. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Reversal of 50-Year Policy

Britain Imposes Direct Rule On Ulster in Move for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

Northern Ireland could be a breakthrough in the struggle to secure peace there.

To Ulster's people he said: "In all conscience you have suffered enough."

The government have concluded after long anxious thought that we must make possible a completely fresh start. And so we have worked out a set of proposals to provide this fresh start.

The proposals are designed to break out of the vicious circle of violence and yet more violence.

He also said the British Army would stay in Northern Ireland as long as any faction "seeks to terrorize or intimidate ordinary people."

By suspending the provincial government, Mr. Heath went a long way to meet demands of Catholics who regarded the Ulster government as a symbol of sectarianism and as being responsible for years of discrimination.

The government there has been dominated by the Protestant Unionist party since the provincial parliament was established in 1921 at the partition of Ireland.

Direct rule has always been described by London officials as a last resort. A crucial fear has been, and still is, that the Protestant majority would react with violence to a take-over.

Fearing increased violence, British officials disclosed that 4,000 soldiers were standing by to be sent to Ulster, if necessary.

They said the soldiers, who would support the nearly 15,000 now there, might have been needed at Easter even without the Heath decision.

As expected, militant Protestants reacted with anger in Northern Ireland, charging "terrorist violence."

William Craig, leader of a militant bloc of Protestants, said: "Ulster is closer to civil war today than it was yesterday."

While acknowledging the obvious risks of further violence in Mr. Heath's plans, officials said it would take several days to determine the depth of Protestant anger.

IRA Wants More

In general, Catholic reaction was significantly calm, except for the extremist Irish Republican Army, which said it wanted more. The IRA has led the campaign

of bombing and shooting that has claimed more than 280 lives in the last two and a half years.

There was unhappiness among some Catholic spokesmen that intervention was not ended but satisfaction over the downfall of the Protestant-dominated government.

Some Catholics generally saw the take-over as the beginning of the end for partition on the ground that Britain would tire of ruling the province across the Irish Sea and eventually make an agreement that would unite it with the Irish Republic.

Since the British troops moved into Northern Ireland in the fall of 1969, when sectarian fighting erupted, 286 persons have been killed. Of those, 223 have died since the Ulster government, with the support of London, announced the intervention policy to root out suspected terrorists last August.

IRA extremists stepped up their terrorist attacks and it became clear that Mr. Heath's government would have to act. For weeks, Mr. Heath and his ministers agonized over a formula that they hoped would attract the Catholic minority without antagonizing the Protestants.

As Mr. Heath explained in the House, his government settled on three key proposals and presented them this week to Mr. Faulkner. They were the plebiscite plan, the beginning of an end to intervention and a shift of the responsibility for security from Belfast to London.

The crunch came after Mr. Faulkner, who met with Mr. Heath here Wednesday and yesterday, rejected the proposal to give up his jurisdiction over law and order.

Mr. Heath would not yield in the discussions and insisted that Mr. Faulkner take all of the plan or resign and accept British rule. He told the House that he felt the transfer of security to London was "an indispensable condition for progress in finding a political solution."

Accordingly, he went on, there was no alternative but to assume full and direct responsibility for Northern Ireland until a "political solution to the problems of the province can be worked out in consultation with all those concerned."

Discussing intervention, he said the government would set free those suspected "whose release is no longer thought likely to involve an unacceptable risk to security." The expectation is that about 100 of the estimated total of 700 now held will be freed.

The man named to take charge in Northern Ireland, the 53-year-old Mr. Whitelaw, is considered one of the leaders of the government although he is little known outside England.

He was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he studied law and history, graduating in 1939. During World War II, he served as an officer in the Scots Guards, and was awarded the Military Cross. After the war, he served in the campaign against terrorists in Palestine.

He resigned his commission to take up farming in 1947. In 1955, he was elected as the Conservative member for Penrith and has held the seat since.

He is married and the father of four daughters.

Mr. Nixon said his administration had moved more vigorously on anti-trust prosecutions than either the Kennedy or Johnson administrations.

Defended U.S. Ambassador Arthur K. Watson's performance of his duties in Paris and said his talks with his Chinese counterpart, Huang Chen, "are going

very well." The President added, "I understand in total society."

The reference was to charges by columnist Anderson that Mr. Watson was drunk and unruly during a recent flight to Washington, behavior which the columnist said, cast doubt on his ability to perform successfully the delicate job of negotiating cultural and other exchanges with the Chinese, who take a dim view of ineptness.

Commenting on a scheduled Senate Foreign Relations Committee investigation into the Watson incident, Mr. Nixon said, "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

Expressed disappointment at the swift rise in food costs last month but noted this is one area his economic stimulation program cannot control.

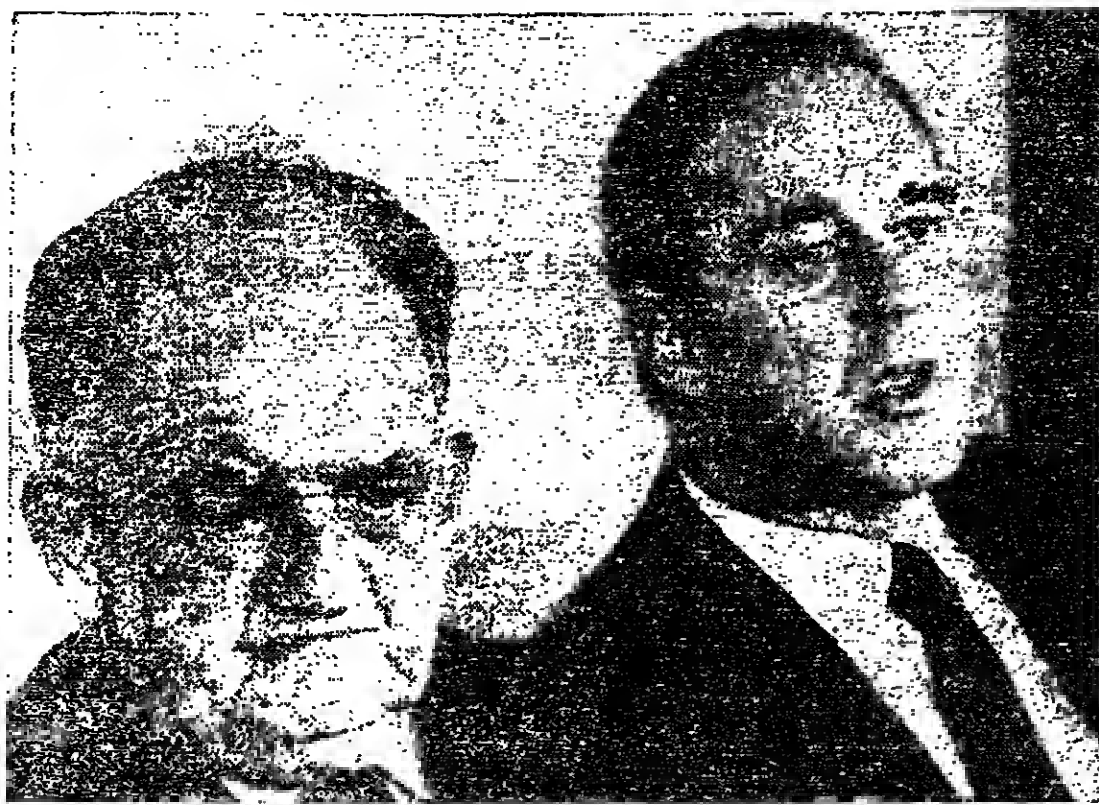
It is a mistake to blame food-price rises on the farmers, because they get only a third of what consumers pay at the supermarket, Mr. Nixon said. "The other two-thirds goes to the middleman," he said, and this spread is too great.

Thus, his Price Commission will commence hearings on April 12 to see "whether profit margins have gone beyond guidelines."

If the middleman's cut of the overall food dollar does not shrink, Mr. Nixon said, "other action will have to be taken."

Reaffirmed his view that "business compounds the evil" in seeking desegregation of public schools, saying "poisonous relations" between white and black "creates racism."

He denied charges from some congressmen and black leaders that his proposal to halt further busing to achieve racial balance in schools will lead to the "separate but equal" schools the Supreme Court ruled against 18 years ago.



FOR PROVINCIAL RULE—Billy Hull, left, chairman of the Loyalist Association of Workers, and William Craig, leader of the Ulster Vanguard Movement—both hard-line Protestant organizations—at a Belfast press conference Friday in which they criticized Britain's decision to take over the government of Northern Ireland.

Surrender to Terror Charged

British Take-Over Angers Ulster Protestants

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government had been wiped out. "Those of us who blamed Stormont and the Unionist party for the ills of the past 50 years are glad to see that page of history finally turned," said Tom Connolly, chairman of the Central Citizens' Defense Committee, representing the Catholic Falls Road quarter in Belfast.

At 3:20 p.m. the first bomb explosion following Mr. Heath's announcement smashed a gasoline station in Roden Street, just off the predominantly Catholic Grosvenor Road district of Belfast, the army said.

Another patrol that rushed into the area also came under attack, he said. "One youth threw a petrol bomb and another fired three or four shots. Our men returned fire. But there was no hit this time," the spokesman said.

Leaders of the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association as well as the Social Democratic and Labor Party, the opposition group here, met privately through the day and indicated that statements would be issued tomorrow. Unofficially, Catholic groups welcomed the Heath announcement but expressed disappointment that the London package merely stipulated the placing out of interment without trial of Irish Republican Army suspects, instead of an immediate end to the policy.

Law and Order

What spurred the collapse of the Northern Ireland government—and the end of the domination of the Protestant Unionist Party—was Mr. Heath's demand that Westminster take over all

responsibility for law and order, including the courts, police and prisons.

Announcing his government's resignation today on the steps of windswept Stormont Castle, Prime Minister Brian Faulkner said that he told Mr. Heath yesterday that the new law-and-order policy was unacceptable.

"I told him that it would be widely construed as an acceptance of totally baseless criticism of our stewardship, that it would be seen by the IRA and others as the first and major step on the road to a terrorist victory, and that it would leave the government of Northern Ireland bereft of any real influence and authority by removing the most fundamental power of any government."

The extent of Protestant anger was most visible at the news conference at which Mr. Craig, a former home affairs minister and now leader of the extremists, condemned the British take-over and warned of possible violence. Attending the news conference were trade-union figures and members of the powerful Orange Order, a semi-secret Protestant organization that has dominated the social and political life of Northern Ireland for half a century.

"We accuse the British government of surrendering to terrorist violence in support of a dishonest minority cause," Mr. Craig said. "We accuse the British government of acting undemocratically and in contravention of a very large majority in Ulster."

"We will continuously demonstrate that the British government imposed constitution and against the wishes of the majority."

Mr. Craig, a 48-year-old lawyer, hedged in answering questions about the possible use of weapons by Protestant militants.

"The army of loyalists is a last, desperate resort when lawful authority has failed and our people are being menaced," he said. "Situations could develop where they would have to be armed."

Other Meetings

Fine Gael and the Labor party also held special meetings today.

Conor Cruise O'Brien, Labor party spokesman on Northern Ireland, said there was a great fear of a Protestant backlash in the North.

Mr. O'Brien, former UN peace-keeping chief in the Congo, urged Mr. Lynch to stress that the republic is not out to seize Northern Ireland against the will of the Protestants there.

He said this was vital to prevent the long-expected Protestant offensive.

Informed sources reported that the Irish Army is expected to go on full alert along the border with the British province.

Mr. Lynch ordered the Irish ambassador to London, recalled in protest after the "bloody Sunday" killing of 13 civilians in Londonderry on Jan. 30, to return to the British capital immediately.

The return of the envoy, Donald O'Sullivan, will keep Mr. Lynch's lines to Mr. Heath open as the take-over move by Britain progresses, with the risk of Ireland entering its gravest crisis in 50 years.

Wild Animal Protection

GENEVA, March 24 (UPI).—The World Wildlife Fund said today that 23 airlines have so far agreed to stop promotion of hunting safaris and thus help protect animals threatened with extinction. The fund said it hopes all major airlines will fall in with its appeal to conduct only camera

safaris.

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safaris.

To Divert Attention From Talks

Hanoi Believes Nixon 'Uses' POWs

By Seymour M. Hersh

HANOI—North Vietnamese officials appear to view the disclosure in the United States over the treatment of American prisoners as something foisted on the public by the White House in an attempt to divert attention from the issue everyone here constantly talks about—settling the war through negotiation.

A series of interviews with officials in the last two weeks also indicated that further releases of prisoners were unlikely, as was any change in North Vietnam's policy on the prisoner issue.

Many officials professed not to understand why the many newspaper and television interviews with captured pilots had not persuaded more Americans that the men were receiving better than adequate care.

President Nixon is constantly blamed for what is said here to be systematic misrepresentation. "This question of prisoners is a matter Nixon will stick to," Col. He Van Lan, North Vietnam's roving ambassador to the Paris peace talks, said in an interview.

"Because it is a point of great concern to the American people. It is also a question of humanity of men to men. He will continue to make distortions and strands about it."

Envoys' Viewpoint

Most Western diplomats stationed in Hanoi are convinced that the overall treatment of prisoners is good and constantly improving, but some voice doubt about their emotional well-being.

An attaché told of a talk with a Hanoi official who complained of the inability of the American pilots to develop a faith or belief to sustain themselves. The official noted with some amazement, the source said, that the pilots seemed to break down within weeks after capture, particularly after finding that they would not be subjected to torture or systematic mistreatment.

Col. Lau and other officials, who refused to discuss emotional difficulties, did not seem to realize that interviews with a few carefully selected pilots in the past open atmosphere fall short of demonstrating the adequacy of treatment.

In an interview of more than half an hour, a marine, Lt. Col. Edison W. Miller of Tustin, Calif., who was captured late in 1967, described his imprisonment as being marked by gradual easing of daily routine and constant improvement in food and living conditions.

The only other interview permitted was with a prisoner held for less than a month.

No Basis for Doubt

A visitor had no basis to doubt Col. Miller's statements, although under the circumstances the pilot was not in a position to complain. It was impossible to determine whether Hanoi considered him a typical prisoner, but it should be noted that the vast majority have never been seen or interviewed either by journalists or by visiting leaders of the anti-war movement in the United States.

Col. Miller, who was shot down on Oct. 13, 1967, while piloting an F-4 over the southern part of North Vietnam, began the interview by responding to questions about alleged mistreatment. "I have never been tortured and I have never been beaten," he said.

Choosing his words carefully, he added: "In my opinion, the treatment has always been satisfactory, and today I would say that in the recent few years the treatment is good. As far as I'm concerned, the treatment has never been bad. We are prisoners. There is no doubt in my mind."

The 40-year-old pilot, a tall man who seemed slender, but fit, acknowledged that in the early days of his imprisonment, "when the bombing was still going on, there were hard feelings. If you were antagonistic you were asking for trouble sometimes," he continued. "That was a question of giving up on your personal behavior."

Similar descriptions of prison life during the height of the bombing have been supplied by some of the nine men released to the anti-war groups in 1968 and 1969 by North Vietnam. None have been freed since.

Constant Improvement

"Let me say," Col. Miller said, "that the Vietnamese position is constant improvement in accordance with what they are capable of giving us. In my opinion, they've fulfilled it to the letter, even while the bombing was going on. They are constantly always trying to improve the food and camp routine."

Only three topics were forbidden during the talk: the number of prisoners in Col. Miller's camp, its location and its administrative procedures. No television cameras or photographers were present. Also absent was any sign of the North Vietnamese Army men who run the camps.

The only official to monitor the conversation—at least the only official in sight—was an interpreter who worked at the camp. The interview was recorded on tape, and it was possible to make a verbatim transcript.

Col. Miller reported that sometime in 1970 the North Vietnamese abandoned their policy of providing two-man and four-man living units and placed many of the prisoners in groups of 26 under guard with a sort of collective autonomy.

"We're not separated at all," he said. "We're all living in a large building with several rooms—more like a barracks style. They prepare the meals in a

This article was written for The New York Times before the United States' announcement Thursday of a revision in the ground rules for the Paris peace talks. The writer is a freelance journalist who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1970 for his disclosure of the My Lai massacre.

central building and deliver them to each building."

Asked in effect how he had managed to keep his balance and bearings, he replied:

"First off, right from the very beginning, we have always received books, many books to read. And for some time now we've received many language books and mathematics books—calculus, trig—way beyond most of us. There's quite a language-study group going on, and we have French, Spanish, German and Russian."

Asked which books he had read recently, he said, "The Pentagon Papers."

Serious Subject

Seemingly poised and in good spirits, he showed a sense of humor. He grew serious, though, when he began talking about his family.

"My wife and my five sons are—as far as I know—still living in California," he said, explaining that his wife talked a lot in letters about moving.

He said that he received and sent letters with regularity and also got five or six packages a year.

When he was asked if there was anything he wanted to relay to his wife, he said: "There's no special message. She knows that I love her and she knows that I miss her. I hope she's keeping herself well informed and doing what she thinks is necessary."

During inevitable gloomy periods when he thinks of his family, he noted a moment later, he tells himself "that I'm still alive, that I'm not crippled and that the Vietnamese have suffered much worse than I have."

Discussing the diet, which he said was "more than satisfactory" in general, he said:

"We receive fresh fruit every day, mostly bananas, oranges and other kinds of tropical fresh fruit. We receive a cup of hot milk every day with sugar in it."

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The ITT Affair: Getting to the Heart of It

Let's see now: There's the memorandum attributed to Dita Beard by columnist Jack Anderson, which she first acknowledged and then three weeks later said was a "hoax," a "forgery," and a "fraud." Then there's the memorandum which miraculously escaped the ITT's shredding machine which ITT says is the "genuine" Dita Beard memorandum and proves the Anderson version to be a "fraud." And then there's what might be called the missing memorandum which so far exists only in the recollection of Susan B. Lichtman, who was Mrs. Beard's secretary for six weeks last summer and who says that she remembers typing a memorandum which is not the same as the ITT version but not the same as the Anderson version either. So that's about where it all stands, memorandum-wise, and this weekend seven members of the world's greatest deliberative body, comprising a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, are going out to the Rocky Mountain Osteopathic Hospital in Denver to try to find out from Mrs. Beard which is the real memorandum.

There are a number of things to be said about this mission, the first being that it is a waste of time if what the senators are looking for is the truth about the ITT affair. Leaving aside the value or validity of any testimony from a witness who has already been put down in sworn testimony by her own doctor as "irrational," "disturbed" and given to mental lapses as a consequence of a heart condition, the notion that Mrs. Beard could somehow put this whole matter to rest is merely something that the Republicans on the Judiciary Committee would like to have us believe.

For example, if Mrs. Lichtman is right, then this might make the Anderson version a forgery or a hoax, but it would also make ITT's latest explanation what might be called a genuine fraud, for ITT is arguing that its version of Mrs. Beard's memorandum on the Republican convention financing is the only "genuine" one and in an interview Mrs. Lichtman has insisted that it isn't the memorandum she remembers typing. Much more important, however, is the fact that this case could hardly be considered closed—as Sen. Gurney blithely proposed—even if Mrs. Beard and Mrs. Lichtman together can successfully prove the Anderson version to be a forgery. In that event, it would be interesting, of course, to know who did it and why—but it still wouldn't have much to do with the heart of the matter at this stage because, as we have argued repeatedly in this space, this case has moved light years beyond the rather vague and insubstantial questions raised in the memorandum attributed to Mrs. Beard by Mr. Anderson about a possible connection between the convention financing and the ITT anti-trust settlement. For the benefit of those who may still believe that the ITT affair any longer turns on what Mrs. Beard may have written, or what she may now say about

what she has written. It might be instructive at this point to recall:

1. That the issue before the Senate Judiciary Committee is the fitness of Richard Kleindienst to be Attorney General of the United States.
2. That not one of the various versions of Mrs. Beard's memorandum mentions the name of Mr. Kleindienst or in any way involves him in either the convention financing or the anti-trust settlement.
3. That the first column by Mr. Anderson about Mrs. Beard's memorandum does not charge Mr. Kleindienst with any involvement in the ITT affair.
4. That the first involvement of Mr. Kleindienst came in a subsequent Anderson column and was based very largely on a public letter from Mr. Kleindienst to Democratic National Chairman Lawrence O'Brien, which asserted that the ITT settlement had been "hurdled and negotiated exclusively" by the then anti-trust chief Richard McLaren; based on evidence only part of which was drawn from the Beard memo, Mr. Anderson asserted that this was not the case—that Mr. Kleindienst had himself discussed the case with an ITT director and that others in the government, outside of the anti-trust division, had played a role in it.
5. That while there can be no doubt that Democrats on the Judiciary Committee were delighted to seize upon this evidence of possible wrongdoing in a Republican administration, it was Mr. Kleindienst, not the Democrats, who thereupon asked that the hearings on his nomination be reopened.

Since then, of course, a large part of what Mrs. Beard implied in her memorandum, and of what Mr. Anderson alleged in his column, has been corroborated in sworn testimony before the committee. While there is no evidence of an out-and-out deal, or even of a close connection between the convention financing and the anti-trust settlement, we now know that the two coincided; that ITT very much wanted an out-of-court settlement and that Mr. McLaren did not and that something happened to change his mind; and that part of what happened involved a considerable number of people outside the anti-trust division, including cabinet members. White House aide Peter Flanagan, a private adviser recruited by Mr. Flanagan—and Mr. Kleindienst.

For confirmation of all this we have no need of Mrs. Beard nor of any of the three versions of her memorandum and the further large questions that hang over this affair are not ones on which she would be likely to be able to give reliable testimony. The trip to Denver is necessary only because the Republicans have succeeded in making it a condition precedent to resuming the hearings. There is nothing she can say, however, that could conceivably discharge the Judiciary Committee from its obligation to get back to the hearings, and to a long list of witnesses who actually could help us get to the heart of the ITT affair.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Plebiscite in Poland

For all practical purposes, Polish Communist party chief Edward Giersek employed the recent parliamentary vote there as a plebiscite to demonstrate his nation's confidence in his new course. Less than a year and a half has passed since Mr. Giersek took power after his predecessor, Wladyslaw Gomulka, was discredited by the worker revolt of December, 1970. Mr. Giersek evidently felt he had made enough improvements in that brief time to gamble on overwhelming approval in the parliamentary election.

On the whole, Mr. Giersek did receive the mandate he sought. But a significant minority of the electorate—significant in a Communist-ruled country where every departure from complete unanimity is meaningful—did utilize the limited opportunity afforded by the election to register dissent. A surprisingly large group of prominent figures associated with Mr. Giersek received what amounted to an appreciable number of negative votes.

The official election statistics, therefore, provide *prima facie* evidence that Mr. Giersek has by no means entirely eliminated the discontent that exploded so violently against Mr. Gomulka.

Nevertheless, on balance, he should now be stronger against the two main sources of resistance to his policy of measured, gradual but real reform. One source lies in the Polish Communist party and government bureaucracies where thousands of middle-level officials feel threatened by progressive change. The second source is in Moscow where fears that Giersek might yet turn into a second Dubcek are by no means fully forgotten.

In facing these elements, Mr. Giersek now knows that the great majority of his countrymen support his efforts to raise living standards, increase the zone of tolerance for free expression, and improve relations with the Roman Catholic Church, which still remains a power in Communist Poland.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

India, Bangladesh Treaty

Mrs. Gandhi and Sheikh Mujib can be tolerably cheerful about their new 25-year alliance. And yet, perhaps all this utilitarian sweetness will have smaller immediate im-

pact than something neither side put in the treaty: Mrs. Gandhi's guarantee to hand over whichever Pakistan Army prisoners Dacca wants for trial.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 25, 1897

NEW YORK—Some time on Monday night an unknown vandal cut from the granite pillar block, intended to support General Grant's sarcophagus, a large piece of stone and escaped safely. This act of desecration was discovered yesterday morning. No clue is left by which to trace the vandal except that the work seemed to be that of an expert stone-cutter. The tomb is now under strict guard day and night to protect it from the relic-hunters.

Fifty Years Ago

March 25, 1923

NEW YORK—Rep. Ansorge, of New York, today named Emilie Holley, 17, a Negro, as a candidate for the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. If he passes his entrance examinations, he will be the first Negro admitted to the institution since the Reconstruction period following the Civil War. Holley is now attending City College of New York. Rep. Ansorge said that the appointment was made in recognition of the part played in the war by American Negroes.



"Cool It, Baby—I Can Explain Everything."

The Constitutional Crisis: I

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—When President Nixon made his television speech on busing, most of his audience must have believed that the Supreme Court had ordered massive busing to balance the racial makeup of public schools, and that millions of children across the country were being bused for that purpose. Those were the assumptions that seemed to underlie the President's urgency, his call for an immediate legal moratorium on busing.

But the assumptions are false. The facts are otherwise.

First, the figures. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare says it has no tabulation of children who are taking school buses because of a desegregation plan—children, that is, who would not have been riding a bus to school anyway. But HEW does have figures on the number of bus-riding pupils in major districts that have desegregation plans with busing this year, and comparable figures for last year. The difference roughly shows the increase attributable to court orders or plans.

In these circumstances, public concern about busing is wholly understandable. The suburban family that thinks its children are going to be taken 50 miles by bus every day to an inner-city school may well be frightened. And it is clear enough that many Americans today do think just that, however baseless lawyers may believe their fears to be.

A President interested in leading his country past such a divisive problem might have made it the occasion for an imaginative program to deal with the difficulties of race and public education in our cities. That would mean money, lots of it, and a recognition that money is not enough—that we do not know how to reach many children in our urban environment. It would mean commitment and effort.

Political Issue

But instead of trying to deal with the social and educational failure of inner-city schools, the source of so much of the concern about busing, he chose over a two-year period to make busing itself the issue. He chose politics.

Even the other night, when he talked to the country on television, Mr. Nixon could have sought to defuse the issue. He could have done so by explaining and assuring. He might, for example, have said that our national effort to end segregation has been a noble and necessary one—as it has—but that we must not be insensitive to other values. He might have expressed confidence in the ultimate judgment of the Supreme Court.

What he did do was to raise fantasy devils in the minds of his listeners—intractable judges, "social planners who insist on more busing even at the cost of better education." He projected himself as the White Knight who would save the people from the courts and from the Constitution.

It would be hard to imagine a more cynical or more dangerous use of presidential power in our democracy with its legal tradition than to challenge the idea of law. It is up to the lawyers now, and the others who care, to understand that the issue is no longer busing; it is the legal order.

China's Great Problem

By Joseph Kraft

PEKING—China has fooled everybody once again. The return of Russia's chief negotiator to Peking, Leonid Ilyich, only a couple of weeks after President Nixon's visit, shows that the Chinese have been able to play the Russians off against the Americans. The widely heralded war between Moscow and Peking is not about to take place.

But there is shaping up here a dramatic internal clash that cannot be avoided so easily. It has to do with modernizing agriculture, and it engages the basic life style of the country and its leadership outlook for years to come.

The starting point is the enormous progress already made in agriculture here during the past two decades. Rarely, if ever, has there been such a shorting up of rivers, such a digging of canals and irrigation ditches, such a terracing of fields and reforestation of arid plains. Thanks to these public works, the age-old problem of famines is now licked in this country. China can feed herself.

Population Growing

But progress breeds pressure for more progress. Despite some birth-control measures, including a surprisingly effective plea by Mao Tse-tung for late marriages, the population keeps on growing. Output of food and fiber has to grow space, the more so as millions of Chinese now want to enjoy the fruits of their labors.

But progress cannot be achieved simply by more application of the old methods. The quick and easy gains in farm output made through public works are about at an end.

Neither does there seem to be much of a future in Chairman Mao's idea of sending city people to the countryside to increase production. The peasants I have talked to make it pretty clear that as farmers the city people are great city people.

With these openings closed off,

the obvious way to keep up growth in agriculture is to follow the example of the rest of the world. This is to use fertilizer and tractors on a big scale to increase production, while also building roads and making vehicles available for moving the stuff. As Chen Yun-kui, the leader of the model village of Tachai, put it in a chat the other day: "The only way out is to mechanize agriculture."

But Chinese industry is not now in a good position to meet these needs. Production of chemical fertilizers seems particularly backward. A plant I visited in Nanjing is still using machinery installed in the 1930s.

Instructions to peasants emphasize the use of cornstalks and manure rather than synthetic fertilizers.

As for tractors and trucks, the output depends heavily on steel production. Chinese production is now very low—21 million tons annually, or about 15 percent of what the United States turns out. And much of the existing Chinese plant, set up in the countryside during the Great Leap Forward period after 1958, seems to be highly uneconomic.

Two good possibilities do exist for rapid expansion of the industrial base for agriculture in China. This country could enter the world market in a big way and acquire through trade—and even more on credit—the know-how, capital and equipment necessary for mechanization of the countryside. Equally, China could now put decisive emphasis on investment in heavy industry, notably in steel and oil, after the fashion of the United States, Europe, Japan and the Soviet Union.

The rub there is the Chinese life style. The ethic of modern China is the ethic of peasant masses. It features the country over the city; work with the hands over work with the head; the simple over the complex; the native over the foreign.

Bonn and French A-Weapon

Deploying Pluton

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—With the French tactical nuclear missile Pluton now tested and ready to be turned over to the French Army, serious difficulties have broken out between France and West Germany over its deployment with French forces stationed in West Germany.

The West Germans are insisting on some kind of double-key arrangement that would give them a say in any French use of Pluton in West Germany. French Defense Minister Michel Debré, however, has refused to allow any West German participation, insisting that Pluton stay under French orders alone.

The situation has become exceedingly awkward, and given rise in French military circles to a controversy over French military policy. Alexandre Sanguinetti, chairman of the National Assembly's Defense Commission, has even gone so far as to recommend that the French forces in West Germany be brought home. One of Mr. Sanguinetti's main concerns is the two French divisions stationed in West Germany, which are surrounded by NATO forces equipped with the tactical U.S. missile Honest John. In the event of war, these NATO forces would be expected to use their missiles, logically drawing the enemy's tactical nuclear response, which would also fall on the heads of the non-nuclear French.

Back to 1966

The origins of the present problem go back to 1966, when the French withdrew from NATO and were relieved of the Honest John, which until then had been in their hands as part of the integrated NATO military structure. The French then decided to embark on their own tactical missile program, which resulted in Pluton, a 10-to-20-kiloton weapon with a 75-mile range fired from the AMX-30 tank.

At the outset, development of Pluton appeared to be inconsistent with French military strategy. NATO had gradually adopted a doctrine of flexible response in which classic weapons played an important role. The French, however, maintained—and still do—the doctrine of massive retaliation, in which a weapon such as Pluton would have no conceivable role.

French military philosophy evolved considerably in these years following the NATO withdrawal. The late Gen. Charles Ailleret, then chief of staff, said on several occasions that tactical nuclear weapons would only bring "destruction of the battlefield," and that the only credible French defense was the deterrent effect of its strategic nuclear forces, the long-range missiles in the silos of the Plateau d'Albion, and the nuclear weapons carried in French bombers and submarines.

So why Pluton? Mr. Sanguinetti has charged that the real reason for developing it was to pacify the French Army generals, annoyed that the army had no nuclear arms and jealous of the navy and air force with their monopoly on these weapons.

If there was any real justification for Pluton it was to re-equip the French divisions in West Germany, which have been around since the end of World War II and then respond with tactical nuclear fire if they received any. It would make no sense to equip the

French Army in Alsace-Lorraine with the Pluton, for then its 75-mile range would carry it on the heads of NATO forces rather than the potential enemy coming from the East.

Shortly before his death, however, Gen. Ailleret came to grips with this problem with his famous and short-lived doctrine of "all armaments." This doctrine, which Gen. de Gaulle sanctioned for political reasons, held that the enemy might not come from the East, in other words it might be NATO itself that attacked France. This kind of thinking at least provided some justification for Pluton, but "all armaments" has quietly disappeared, and the potential enemy is now once again expected to come from the East.

But the problem of Pluton has not disappeared, and neither has that of the French forces in West Germany. Mr. Sanguinetti, in suggesting that the French evacuate West Germany, was simply carrying out the logical conclusion of French military doctrine, which is to stay out of any European conflict as long as possible, or until it is clear that the enemy has designs on France; then to attack with full strategic might, that is, massive retaliation.

The West Germans have every reason to desire that the French stay in West Germany and that they equip their 60,000 men there with Pluton. For West Germany has no doubts as to the direction from which the potential enemy would come, and the French nuclear presence would be that much more of a guarantee.

Helmut Schmidt, Bonn's defense minister, has not been too demanding in his talks with the French. He wants the same sort of arrangement that the West Germans have with NATO, that is, that somewhere along the line a West German would be involved in the decision to fire the nuclear weapon. For Mr. Debré, French defense minister, however, this is integrated command, the reason the French pulled out of NATO. The West Germans argue that they are talking about only 50,000 men—10 percent of French armed forces—but even this is too much for Mr. Debré. For the moment, then, Pluton will go to the Alsace-Lorraine command.

There is a curious paradox here. The West Germans don't like the French military doctrine, think it borders on neutrality, and would like to see the French more engaged in NATO and in West Germany. They would like to see French troops right up to the East German border instead of laying back at Baden-Baden as they do.

But the French also have their suspicions. They wonder why the West Germans insist on a double key if they really want Pluton in West Germany. The French often ask themselves about Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik and if it isn't gradually tempt West Germany away from NATO and the West, and this prospect is not a pleasing one here. Thus does each nation fear the other's neutrality.

—Letters—

Buckley Backed

I was delighted to read the Evans-Novak column (ETI March 16) regarding Mr. Buckley. For weeks I had been asking myself how come Buckley writes so critically about the China deal and Nixon, when Nixon helps his back to the wall in Congress and he is also chosen to go to China as a columnist?

Mr. Buckley made it perfectly clear—he was "not-for-sale." It is rare indeed to find someone who is honest these days. The cliché that everyone has his price proved wrong in Buckley's case. I never was a fan of his except a great admirer of his knowledge and command of the English language. But I saw "bravo" to Mr. Buckley for having the courage of his convictions and not allow himself to be bullied into submission.

CYNTHIA CRISP.

Rome.

Gibraltar Tenants

What would Janos L. Vajda-Thyrd (Letters ETI March 17) do with the Gibraltar tenants? He would kick them out or growl. He is just like the Tasques and the English language. But I saw "bravo" to Mr. Buckley for having the courage of his convictions and not allow himself to be bullied into submission.

NOUCHIMORAH.

Tangier.

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Defense Files Protest Memo

Both Sides Rest Their Cases In Trial of Anti-War Activists

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 24 (UPI)—Both sides rested today in the trial of Catholic priest Philip Berrigan and six other anti-war activists.

The prosecution was the first to rest its case after having produced 24 witnesses. The defense presented no witness.

After the prosecution rested, defense attorneys promptly filed a memorandum with U.S. District Judge R. Dixon Herman charging that the defendants were being prosecuted "not for their conduct alone, but principally to vindicate the director of the FBI and the Justice Department."

They have been prosecuted, said the attorneys, because of a "malice that arose because of the defendants' conscientious outrage at the government's war in Indochina and because of their outspoken dedication to civil disobedience as a way of bringing the war to a halt."

The defense also moved to dismiss the indictment on grounds that the prosecution had failed to prove a conspiracy against the government.

Defense lawyers then rested their case. Judge Herman said closing arguments would be held Monday.

The case presented by the government in 24 days is based primarily on the testimony of Boyd F. Douglas Jr., who befriended Father Berrigan in 1970 when both were prisoners at Lewisburg, Pa. Federal Penitentiary.

No one other than Douglas has testified, so far, that any of the defendants ever discussed the kidnapping of presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

The conspiracy with which the seven are charged also is said to include a plot to bomb tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and to raid draft offices in several states.

Douglas and two other witnesses testified that they had been told that Father Berrigan and the Rev. Joseph Wenderoth, a Baltimore parish priest, in early April, 1970, entered the tunnel system under the Forrestal build-

ing in Washington to inspect the tunnels. No one, however, has testified to seeing them in the tunnels.

Only defendant John Theodore Glick has been linked to any of the three selective service raids cited in the indictment.

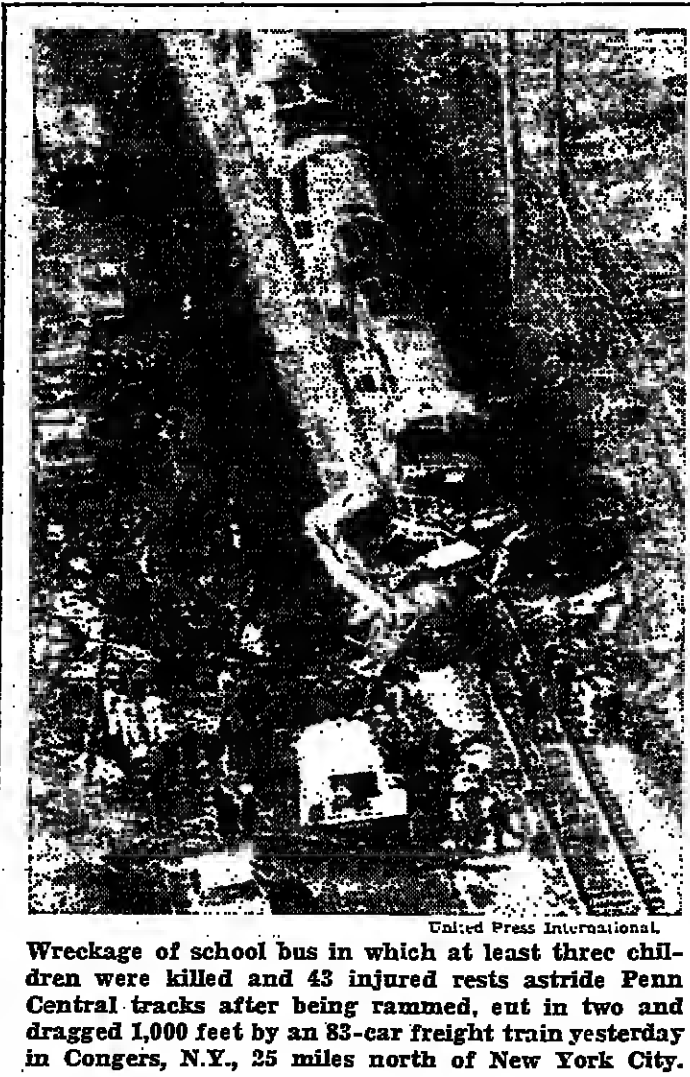
Mr. Glick is charged with part of the conspiracy, and he will serve as his own attorney at a separate trial. He was convicted for the September, 1970, raid on federal offices in Rochester, N.Y., one of the three raids cited in the indictment, and served a prison term for that conviction.

FBI fingerprint examiners testified yesterday that fingerprints of Mr. Glick and Sister Elizabeth McAllister, another defendant, were found on leaflets left at the scene of June, 1970, draft office raids in Delaware.

Letters written by Sister McAllister, which were smuggled to Father Berrigan by Douglas, mention the Delaware raids and describe her role in the raids. She was not arrested for the raids at the time they occurred, although the FBI had prior information about them through the letters and through telephone calls Douglas said she made to him from Delaware at the time of the raids.

Other letters written by the defendants in the fall of 1970 and introduced as evidence indicate that plans for a kidnapping and the "tunnels project" didn't develop. In direct testimony, only Douglas's reports of conversations with a few of the defendants in the fall of 1970 indicate that the idea of a kidnapping—suggested in the last two letters he smuggled for Father Berrigan and Sister McAllister before Father Berrigan was transferred to Danbury Federal Prison—touched upon a possible conspiracy.

The last of 21 FBI agents to testify in the trial told the jury yesterday that he found Father Wenderoth's fingerprints on Army demobilization manuals. Douglas testified that he posed as a "demobilization expert" and gave the manuals to Father Wenderoth. The priest, Douglas said, told him he had copied the contents.



Wreckage of school bus in which at least three children were killed and 43 injured rests astride Penn Central tracks after being rammed, out in two and dragged 1,000 feet by an 83-car freight train yesterday in Congers, N.Y., 25 miles north of New York City.

Allon Softens Israel's Stand Against Hussein's Proposals

TEL AVIV, March 24 (Reuters)—Deputy Premier Yigal Allon today softened Israel's rejection of King Hussein's proposals for a federation of the two banks of the Jordan River.

Expressing his own views in an interview published here, Mr. Allon said he had no quarrel with the Jordanian monarch's concept of a federation.

"On the contrary, it may be easier to find a solution to what is called the 'Palestinian problem' in the framework of a federation than in other ways," Mr. Allon told the Israeli newspaper Me'ariv.

But, like other Israeli leaders, Mr. Allon firmly rejected what he described as King Hussein's map for the future borders between Israel and Jordan.

Complete Withdrawal King Hussein's plan, as announced in Amman 10 days ago, envisaged a complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the Jordanian areas they occupied in the 1967 Middle East war.

The king's proposal on borders "must be rejected before new illusions sprang in Amman or Me'ariv," Mr. Allon said.

He called it strange that King Hussein had failed to mention a peace settlement with Israel as a prerequisite for the establishment of the federation.

Mr. Allon dismissed as "a joke more than a challenge" the king's reference to Jerusalem as capital of the Palestinian province in the projected federation.

The Israeli leader proposed instead that Israel could grant a special status to Moslem and Christian holy places in Jerusalem, which would remain a united city and the capital of Israel.

Moslem Interests "If we negotiate a peace settlement with Jordan, we would have to regard Jordan as representing the Moslem interest (in the holy places in Jerusalem), but if our partners to the nego-

tations would be the Palestinians within the West Bank, then we would regard them as Islam's representatives in the holy places," Mr. Allon remarked.

The deputy premier outlined his own blueprint for a settlement, saying that the "Allon Plan" for an Israeli-Jordanian peace was compatible with Hussein's idea of a federation.

Under the "Allon Plan," he said, Israel would be defended from a military attack from the east by the Jordan River, which would serve as an anti-tank ditch, as well as by a "security belt" along the river.

Strategic Slopes The security belt, 14 to 24 kilometers from north to south, would be impenetrable to armor because of its strategic slopes dropping from the heights of the mountain range to the valley below.

Mr. Allon's remarks were seen here as reflecting a more moderate approach to the king's proposals than that of Premier Golda Meir, who told the Knesset last week that the king's plan "cannot serve as a basis for an agreement."

But observers here said the reactions of Mrs. Meir and her deputy may not be wide apart, since the premier had also left the door open for negotiations and a settlement.

Park in Paris Reopened to All After Youth Ban

PARIS, March 24 (UPI)—The Luxembourg Gardens, the popular Left Bank park closed earlier this week and reopened Wednesday under tight police guard, were given back to the public today.

The gardens were ordered closed by Alain Poirer, president of the Senate, following student disturbances last week. They were reopened Wednesday to women with children and the elderly, with police under orders to keep out potential troublemakers.

Today the police at the gates were withdrawn, without explanation. However, heavy police guards were patrolling inside the gardens.

Mr. Poirer's action did not sit well with all Paris officialdom. One city councilor called it a "unilateral" act that had "upset many mothers unable to accompany their children to the gardens."

Meanwhile, 23 policemen and an undetermined number of students were injured during clashes in the Latin Quarter today.

Most of the injured policemen were hit by missiles thrown from the roof of the university's science faculty by leftist youths, or thrown in street encounters. Strong forces of riot police were stationed throughout the area.

Italian Admiral Named Head of NATO Navy

NAPLES, March 24 (Reuters)—Italian Adm. Giuseppe Fighini, 61, today took over as commander of allied naval forces in southern Europe from Adm. Gino Biondini, who resigned earlier this month to stand as a neo-Fascist candidate in Italy's general election in May.

Adm. Fighini, who will be based in Naples, has been Italy's deputy defense chief of staff and was due to become head of the Italian Navy when he was transferred instead to the NATO command.

Czechs Find Mass Grave

VIENNA, March 24 (AP)—A mass grave containing about 2,000 skeletons of persons who died probably during World War II was discovered in Czechoslovakia's northern Bohemia region, the news agency CTK reported today. A prisoner-of-war camp had been located near the site.

Soviets Assail U.S. on Sick UN Employee

Russian's Bid for Asylum Discounted

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 24 (UPI)—Soviet Ambassador Jacob A. Malik, in a letter released by the UN yesterday, complained to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that the United States illegally detained a mentally ill Russian member of the UN Secretariat.

U.S. Ambassador George Bush said that the case was "not as represented in Mr. Malik's letter."

Michael V. Belov, according to the U.S. version, approached two New York policemen on Feb. 23 and asked for political asylum. The New York Police Department turned him over to the U.S. Immigration Service, where a psychiatrist found him mentally ill, and he was returned to Soviet authorities.

According to Mr. Malik's version, Mr. Belov, leaving his home on Feb. 23 "in an advanced state of nervous agitation," was arrested, and Soviet authorities were not allowed to see him for 36 hours.

Seen by Psychiatrist Eventually, according to Mr. Malik, a psychiatric expert was summoned from Washington to examine Mr. Belov, who then was surrendered to Soviet authorities, showing "signs of acute pathological aggressiveness."

When Mr. Belov "became a real threat to his wife and daughter" at his home on March 1, New York police called by neighbors refused to intervene, Mr. Malik said.

The Soviet mission eventually returned Mr. Belov to Moscow, but the action of the U.S. authorities, Mr. Malik complained, caused him to miss his Aeroflot plane and wait three days for the next flight.

"The U.S.S.R. mission to the United Nations is obliged to draw your attention both to this inhuman and brutal treatment by the U.S. authorities of a sick official of the UN Secretariat and to their openly hostile and provocative attempts to use a person suffering from an acute mental illness, as was acknowledged even by the American doctor, for unseemly purposes against the Soviet Union," Mr. Malik wrote.

2 Die in Times Square

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—A construction worker and a window washer were killed yesterday when hit by a steel crane that fell from the top of a 54-story building under construction in Times Square and landed on a ninth-floor setback.

Balenciaga retired in 1968. He no longer closed the doors of his Paris fashion house on the Avenue George V than he was besieged by museums, including the Metropolitan in New York, asking him for his dresses.

Obituaries

Balenciaga, 77, Leader of Fashion World

From Wire Dispatches

VALENCIA, Spain, March 24.—Fashion designer Cristobal Balenciaga, 77, whose clients included queens and the wives of presidents, died early today of a heart attack.

The Spanish-born couturier, who briefly came out of four years of retirement last month to design a wedding dress for the granddaughter of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, "quietly passed away" in an intensive-care ward of the Sacred Family Hospital shortly after midnight, his longtime personal assistant said.

Balenciaga suffered an infarctus yesterday morning in a seaside hotel at the resort of Javea, where he often spent winter vacations. He was rushed 55 miles to the Valencia hospital in his chauffeur-driven limousine and died of a heart stoppage after having made a brief recovery.

"The death was a total surprise to me," said Ramon Esparza, 47, a former fashion designer who had been Balenciaga's personal assistant since 1948.

"The master appeared to be in excellent health. He was still very sports-minded, loved to ski and to swim and kept himself in shape with physical exercise."

Burial in Guearia Balenciaga will be buried in the small Basque town of Guearia, where he was born, Mr. Esparza said.

The tall, brown-and-white-haired fashion designer's clients included Spain's last queen, Victoria Eugenia, Queen Fabiola of Belgium, Princess Grace of Monaco, the Duchess of Windsor, Mrs. Carmen Franco, the Begum Aga Khan, Marlene Dietrich, Elizabeth Taylor and Barbara Hutton.

In addition to Mr. Esparza, Balenciaga's former fashion director, Gerard Chuca, was at his bedside when he died. When Balenciaga closed his Paris haute couture house, Mr. Chuca came to Madrid to open a small fashion house bearing Balenciaga's name.

Balenciaga was regarded as one of the most influential fashion designers of recent times and was popular with both manufacturers and private clients.

Fisherman's Son Born the son of a fisherman and a village dressmaker, Balenciaga opened his first fashion house in San Sebastian in 1918, when he was 21. He moved to Madrid in 1923 and to Paris in 1927. The Spanish government awarded him its highest nonmilitary decoration, the Cross of a Knight of the Order of Isabel the Catholic.

Balenciaga retired in 1968. He no longer closed the doors of his Paris fashion house on the Avenue George V than he was besieged by museums, including the Metropolitan in New York, asking him for his dresses.



Cristobal Balenciaga

The Carnavalet in Paris staged a retrospective of Balenciaga dresses called "Trente Ans de Règne de Balenciaga" (Thirty Years of Balenciaga's Reign).

The Carnavalet owns Balenciaga dresses dating back to 1937, given by famous customers.

But Balenciaga gave his personal collection to the Costume Museum in Barcelona. The most important dress of the lot is a stage costume he designed for Josephine Baker in 1938.

Admired by Schiaparelli Elsa Schiaparelli, retired great of the world of haute couture and a contemporary of Balenciaga, said today, "I admired him enormously."

"Before anything else he was a great tailor: his cut was unique. His clothes never went out of style. I still own and wear my Balenciaga clothes."

Designer Marc Bohan of the Christian Dior salon said Balenciaga was "one of the greatest designers of this epoch."

Balenciaga's rival during the last decade of his work in Paris, designer Hubert de Givenchy, was "so affected by Balenciaga's death."

Watson to Visit U.S. For New York Speech

PARIS, March 24 (AP)—U.S. Ambassador Arthur K. Watson will make a brief trip to the United States just after Easter and will make a speech in New York, the embassy said today.

Mr. Watson may also confer with officials in Washington during his trip. He will be gone from about April 4 to 9. The embassy said that his return to the United States had been planned for several weeks and had nothing to do with a report by columnist Jack Anderson that Mr. Watson had been drunk on a recent flight from London to Washington.

that he remained at home in seclusion today," Givenchy's secretary said.

The Givenchy and Balenciaga salons were across the street from each other.

In London, Matill, Swiss-born dressmaker who was a close friend of Balenciaga, said, "He was the greatest designer ever. There was never anyone like Balenciaga. He was always at least two years in advance of fashion."

Said designer Pierre Balmain, referring to the dress for Gen. Franco's granddaughter, "Balenciaga's life ended like a presentation of a high-fashion collection, with the wedding gown."

Mikhail N. Kedrov

MOSCOW, March 24 (AP)—Mikhail N. Kedrov, 79, a prominent Soviet actor and director for the past half-century, has died, Tass reported last night. It did not give the cause or date of the death.

Mr. Kedrov, a student of famed Russian director Konstantin Stanislavsky, joined the Moscow Art Theater in 1924. He was chief director from 1948 until 1955, when he went into semi-retirement but held a post as director of Lenin, this country's highest civilian award, and four Stalin Prizes, now called the State Prize.

Poorest Nations Named by UN

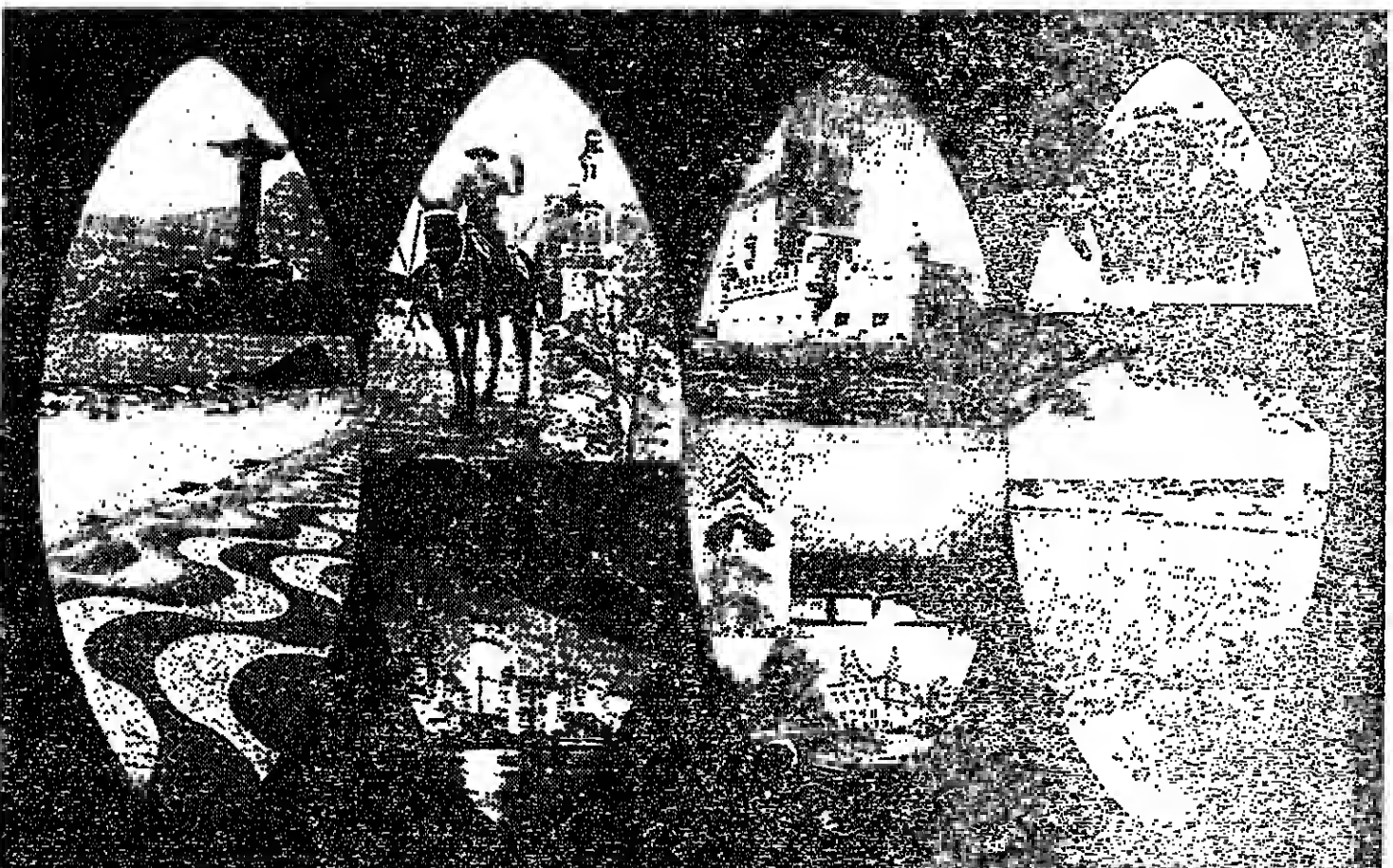
GENEVA, March 24 (AP)—The UN conference on Trade and Development champion of the less developed countries, today published its official list of what it considers the very poorest among them.

UNCTAD explained that its yardstick for defining them was based on three criteria: a per capita gross domestic product (gross national product minus export products) of less than \$100 a year, a share of manufacturing in the gross domestic product of less than 10 percent, and less than 20 percent literacy.

The UNCTAD list was: Africa: Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta. Asia and Oceania: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Laos, Maldives, Nepal, Shikim, Western Samoa, Yemen, Latin America: Haiti.

U.S. Aid for Bangladesh

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The United States has donated \$38 million to the United Nations for its humanitarian relief program in Bangladesh, the State Department announced yesterday.



An airline should be big enough to take you to four continents

...and small enough to make you feel at home on a 747.

Most airlines come in two sizes. Big and impersonal. Or small and provincial.

But TAP, the Intercontinental Airline of Portugal, is the exception. It's the perfect size to give you the best of both worlds.

Like the big airlines, TAP has a fleet of luxurious 747-B's. The spacious new superjets with over 15.5 billion passenger miles of experience behind them.

We think big when it comes to destinations too. TAP flies to 34 cities in fifteen countries of Europe, Africa, North America and South America.

But we're not so big that it all goes to our head. We still treat our passengers like welcome guests in a Portuguese home. We put in less seats so there'd be plenty of space to stretch out and

relax. There's even room enough to take a stroll.

And we train our stewardesses in our own school in Lisbon so they'll be the finest hostesses in all of Portugal.

Then we add little homey touches like a selection of our world famous wines, embroidered linens and table settings, with the look of antique hand-made tiles.

Small airline hospitality and big airline experience. That's what TAP offers you on our continent.

So the next time you travel to Europe, Africa, North America or South America, fly on the airline that's just your size, TAP, the Intercontinental Airline of Portugal.

We're as big as an airline should be.



TAP THE INTERCONTINENTAL AIRLINE OF PORTUGAL

in washington...

beene and de la renta and parris and brooks all hang out at

Saks

at the watergate

saks west end

Wiscasset and Wiscasset Ave.

shouldn't you?

great furs and fashions

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To Our Readers

Due to a communications failure the complete New York Stock Exchange report was not received for this edition. The failure also blocked reception of the American Stock Exchange report and other U.S. financial reports.

Z—Sales in full.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the last four quarters are annual distributions based on the first quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are shown in parentheses.

A—Also extra or extras. B—Annual rate plus stock dividend. C—Quarterly dividend. D—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. E—Declared or sold so far this year. F—Paid in stock during 1971. G—Estimated cash value per share. H—Dividend in kind. I—Preferred stock. J—Preferred or gold/distribution date. P—Payable on or after. Q—Declared or paid this year; an accumulative issue. R—Rate of interest. S—Stock price. T—Issue. X—Paid in stock. Y—Dividend unit. Z—Declared or paid in 1972 plus stock dividend. A—Paid in stock during 1972. B—Cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. C—Called. D—Ex dividend. E—Ex distributed and sale in 1972. F—Ex rights and warrants. G—Warrants. H—When issued. I—Next day delivery. J—When issued next business day. K—When recognized under the Bankruptcy Act. L—Of securities assumed by another company. M—Foreign issue subject to unusual fluctuations. N—Year's high and low ranges do not include changes in least-day's trading. O—When a split or stock dividend amounting to 10 percent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividends are shown for the new stock only.

Europe Seen Soon Fully Industrialized

Study Says Movement
Complete in Decade

By Victor Leanschi
GENEVA, March 24 (NYT).—The industrialization of Europe will be complete in the next ten years, according to a study by the Economic Commission for Europe.

The prediction accompanied a study that the "basic characteristic" of the last 25 years in Europe was the rapid spread of a transformation from agrarian to industrial economy.

That shift was "promoted" in varying degrees, most markedly in Eastern Europe, by positive government action and planning, according to the study by the Economic Commission for Europe.

The 210-page study marked the 25th anniversary of the commission, an all-European forum linking the Communist countries of the Soviet bloc with the Western European nations and the United States.

"Minor slowdown" looking ahead into the mid-1970s, the experts forecast a "slowdown" in the growth of industrial product growth rates in the industrial countries of Western Europe compared with the mid-1960s. But it will still be about 4.5 percent a year, they said.

A similar fractional slowing in the expansion of the combined total of goods and services is seen in the Communist countries of Eastern Europe, where the expected annual growth rate put at a little over 6.5 percent. A common feature is the expected growth everywhere in public expenditures, particularly education, health and similar services, the study said.

The growing similarity of their economic structures will make nations of Europe increasingly dependent on international trade, the study said. "This is because the spread of industrialization," it explained, "is stimulated and not blocked by expansion of trade in manufactured goods." The growing dependence means that trade in manufactured goods will continue to expand faster than production.

One Dollar—

GENEVA (AP-DJ).—The rate of change in the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
London	2.0885	2.0887
Paris	47.75-48	47.75-80
Frankfurt	41.06-08	41.06-08
Switzerland	5.152-13	5.1520
Stockholm	6.977-99	6.9780-81
Oslo	3.20-30	3.20-30
Copenhagen	4.840-80	4.840-80
Amsterdam	3.020-25	3.020-25
Brussels	3.202-24	3.177-73
Madrid	4.20	4.20
Barcelona	503.50-80	503.10-50
Lisbon	84.00-05	84.54-54
Porto	23.10-13	23.05-08
Madrid	4.780-80	4.7800
Madrid	3.5025-8703	3.5025-8703
Madrid	3.5025	3.5025

AP—Paris; DJ—Commercial.



YOUNGEST—Just appointed managing director of Rolls-Royce Motors Ltd., David Plastow becomes, at the age of 39, the youngest head of any large British auto group. The company produces Rolls-Royce and Bentley cars and employs 8,000 people. Mr. Plastow left General Motors in 1958 to join the old Rolls company, whose automotive assets were taken over by Rolls-Royce Motors in 1971.

Nassau Bank Seeks Clients Despite License Suspension

LONDON, March 24 (AP-DJ).—British-American Bank Ltd., the Nassau, Bahamas, bank-by-mail operation that found its license suspended for 90 days Feb. 5, still actively solicits deposits despite the "moratorium" placed on its activities by the Bahamas monetary authority.

Last Saturday, a London resident who used the coupon on the bank's full-page advertisement in February's International edition of Fortune magazine to request information about the bank, received a letter from Federico Cruz, the bank's mysterious chairman, enumerating the "advantages" of opening a savings account with the bank. Enclosed was a "free transfer form" to be used to transfer funds from the potential depositor's current bank account to British-American Bank.

On Monday, another British resident who also filled out a coupon requesting information received a nearly identical packet. Neither of Mr. Cruz's letters nor the accompanying material mentions the bank's troubles or the fact that its license has been suspended.

The letters were dated Feb. 4.

Japan to Cut Loan Rate

TOKYO, March 24 (AP-DJ).—Three major private banks and six government banking institutions extending long-term loans will lower their lending interest rates 0.2 percentage point to 8 percent effective April 1 to stimulate the domestic economy, the Japanese Finance Ministry said today.

The day Bahamas authorities announced the suspension. One envelope was postmarked in Nassau March 15. The other was postmarked March 16.

Last October, the Bahamian government approved the bank sale by Tawell W. Pearson, a U.S. citizen who was the bank's chairman and principal owner, to Mr. Cruz. Then, on Feb. 4, the government announced suspension of the bank's license for 90 days, effective the next day, because of "persistent problems relating to ownership which have plagued the bank for months and which continue to worsen." At the same time, the license of British-American Bank (Nassau) Ltd., the bank's Nassau subsidiary, also was suspended.

The Bahamas monetary authority has refused to amplify its terse suspension announcement, although Anthony Thompson, the authority's acting manager, said, "After the expiration of the period of suspension, something may be said in a press release on this particular question."

A search of California court records indicates Mr. Cruz has a rather unusual background for a bank chairman. Born in Puerto Rico in 1922, he was graduated from the California College of Chiropractic in San Francisco in 1953 and was a licensed podiatrist in that city until state authorities revoked his license because of his conviction for a crime.

He was convicted after a jury trial by a state court in Los Angeles in 1961 of three counts of grand theft and one count of conspiracy to commit fraud.

Survey of Industry Shows

Major U.S. Firms Planning To Boost Interests Abroad

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP-DJ).—Sixty-two percent of major U.S. corporations will make acquisitions and about the same

percentage plan to expand operations overseas in 1972, says a survey conducted by Midwest Research Institute, a Kansas City-based non-profit organization.

Profit Up 68% At Petrobras

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 24 (AP-DJ).—Despite rising crude oil prices and disappointing results with oil drilling at home, Brazil's government-run oil monopoly Petrobras increased profit in 1971 by 68 percent, earning the equivalent of \$207 million.

Ernesto Geisel, president, told the general assembly today the outlook for discovering more oil at home is bright. Petrobras is the largest corporation in Latin America and the world's biggest single crude oil purchaser.

Brazilian crude oil production in 1971 increased 3.8 percent from 1970 to 62 million barrels, according to figures released at the meeting. This was 31 percent of the country's needs.

The cost of importing crude oil for internal consumption rose 21 percent in 1971, to \$403 million. Petrobras shaved expenses by exporting some of its own oil and resubstituting some imported crude, to take advantage of changing prices.

Swiss Get Fall In Output Growth

BERN, March 24 (Reuters).—Switzerland's industrial production growth slowed last year to only 1 percent, compared with an increase of 8 percent in 1970, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

Some industrial sectors were not able to expand their production because available capacity reached its limit or because plants could not be used fully due to the labor shortage, the office said.

The international economic situation and particularly the monetary upheavals caused uncertainty in such export-oriented sectors as watches and machinery, it added.

Charles Kimball, president, said today that 62 percent of the major U.S. firms plan "fractional" acquisitions involving subsidiaries, divisions, products or product lines. Of the 61 percent planning overseas expansion, 38 percent are considering going into joint ventures and 29 percent are planning major acquisitions. Another 25 percent are considering licensing of products or technology and 7 percent are to go into mergers.

The corporations involved, Mr. Kimball said, are in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing. The latter are mostly service firms like banks. The surveyed firms are in petroleum, retail merchandising, beverages, auto-making, farm machinery, life insurance, steelworks, aircraft, industrial chemicals, banks, optical instruments, office computers, construction and mining. A modest percentage of the companies are multinational firms, Mr. Kimball said, while some of them are the largest in their respective fields or industries.

The survey went to 1,257 corporations and received replies from 357. These 357 corporations are on the Fortune 500 list of major U.S. companies, Mr. Kimball said.

Bigger Returns

He said the firms expanding their operations overseas are doing so mainly because of the larger return on investment abroad. Some 39 percent expect a 15 to 20 percent return on investment and an additional 20 percent of the firms feel they deserve a 20 to 25 percent return. In the United States, 60 percent of those surveyed expect a return on investment of only 10 to 15 percent.

The firms lean toward Western Europe in their plans for expansion, with Latin America and the Far East the second choice. After them, the preferences are for Canada, Australia-New Zealand, Eastern Europe. The Near East and Africa trail far behind the others.

Money Supply In U.S. Spurts To 12% Rate

Pace Seen Explaining
Tighter Money Market

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT).—The rate of U.S. monetary expansion spurted upward in recent weeks, the Federal Reserve System reported yesterday.

The nation's money supply, which many economists believe plays a key role in influencing future trends in the overall economy, averaged \$32.7 billion in the four weeks ended March 15.

At this level, the money supply—the total of most checking accounts at the banks and currency in the hands of the public—was \$4.4 billion higher than the average during the four weeks ended in mid-January, which represented an 11.7 percent annual rate of increase over that two-month period.

Tighter Conditions

By contrast, over the last half-year the money supply has grown at an annual rate of only 4.3 percent.

This marked acceleration in the pace of monetary growth is the basic reason why in the "view of many analysts, the Fed has in recent weeks allowed conditions in the money market to tighten a bit, and short-term interest rates to rise.

Prime Rate Raised

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP).—A number of major U.S. banks boosted their prime lending rate to 5 percent today, but Bank of America, the nation's biggest, decided to keep its rate at 4 3/4 percent until loan demands increase.

First National City Bank, the second-largest commercial bank, led the increases when it adjusted its "floating" prime rate by 1/2 of a point to 4 7/8, effective Monday.

Chemical Bank, First National Bank of Chicago, Irving Trust and First Pennsylvania, then announced their rates would go to 5 percent from 4 3/4 percent.

Wall St. Prices Falter, Trading Volume Falls

By Terry Rabards

NEW YORK, March 24 (NYT).—The stock market slipped lower today in the most sluggish trading in nearly two months on the New York Stock Exchange.

Price changes were minimal and all the major market indicators finished the session with modest declines. The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 2.41 at 142.28 after moving up a fraction in the first hour of trading.

Volume sagged to 15.39 million shares, the least since Jan. 26, when 14.94 million were traded. During some periods early in the afternoon, the ticker tape behaved as if it, too, had gone out to lunch.

Several other major banks followed Citibank's lead later in the day. Rising interest rates generally are not considered bullish for the stock market, since they increase the relative appeal of fixed-income investments.

Some institutional holders of the international oils are said to be nervous about the upcoming negotiations with Middle Eastern nations that are seeking equity interests in the oil companies' concessions.

Big block transactions accounted for the bulk of the activity in the three most active stocks: Brant's Airways, off 1 1/2 at 18 1/8, H. & R. Block, down 3 1/2 at 25 1/2, and Pedders, 1 5/8 lower at 41 1/4.

Penn. Central was a good percentage gainer, rising 1 1/4, or 5.3 percent, to close at 5. The company disclosed earlier in the week that it had trimmed its net loss for this year's first two months. In addition, 49 banks agreed to cancel \$287 million of a \$300 million loan to the railroad company.

Polaroid, which climbed more than 5 the previous session, showed the effects of profit-taking. It dropped 3 to 120 1/8.

Prices eased in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.03 to 27.81, while declines topped advances, 516 to 507. Turnover was 4.31 million shares, compared with 4.66 million yesterday.

NASDAQ activities included North Central Air, 5 5/8, up 3/8, Gilman Oil, 1 15/16, off 1/16, Forest Oil, 17, up 1/2, and White Shield, 4 1/4, up 1/8.

U.S. Textile Firms Predict Sales Up 9%

By Herbert Kosheitz

HOLLYWOOD BEACH, Fla., March 24 (NYT).—Despite continuing problems of consumerism and ecology, leaders of America's textile industry struck an optimistic note at the opening of a meeting of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute yesterday. Textile manufacturers are looking forward to an 8 to 9 percent sales increase this year that will come, they say, as a result of reduced imports from Asian countries and the improved buyer psychology in this country.

John E. Reeves, outgoing president of the institute, said at the opening session that the limitation on imports that allow them to grow as the market here grows should end the atmosphere of "extreme frustration" of the last three years.

But wage-and-price controls could prove troublesome, Mr. Reeves said. "We recognize the need for controls and we support them," he said, "but at the same time we recognize that they are putting a damper on recovery and making it extremely difficult for us to rise from a low profit position."

Tribute to Stans

The association, which is comprised of all leading mills making cotton, synthetic and wool fabrics, paid tribute to former Commerce Secretary Alexander H. Stans with the presentation of a certificate of appreciation for his efforts on behalf of the industry.

Three years ago at the institute's annual meeting, Mr. Stans promised that President Nixon's pre-election pledge to impose textile quotas would be carried out. Yesterday he pointed out that the pledge had been kept after long and complicated negotiations with Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea.

A letter from President Nixon read at the meeting disclosed that Ambassador-at-Large David Kennedy, who had been instrumental in conducting the Asian quota negotiations, was now "laying the groundwork for negotiations with other countries looking toward a multilateral, all-fiber agreement."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Brazil Reports Rich Iron Ore Find

The Brazilian government reports its joint venture with U.S. Steel Corp. in the Amazon jungle has located one of the biggest iron ore deposits in the world, with ore running to 67 percent richness. In a preliminary report of findings from a three-year study, the government news agency said known deposits at the Carajas Mountains project total 1.8 billion metric tons. Indicated reserves are 2.9 billion tons, and "presumed reserves" are 6.6 billion tons, it said. Iron ore mining in the Carajas is under the control of Amazonia Mineracao, 51 percent of which belongs to the government-run mining company, Cia. Vale do Rio Doce. A Brazilian subsidiary of U.S. Steel has the other 49 percent.

Italy Grants Credits for Kama Project

Italy has granted the Soviet Union a \$5-billion (€12.9 million) credit to buy Italian machinery and equipment for the construction of a truck plant on the Kama River. The government reports. Construction of the factory was part of a general agreement reached during recent talks on increased Italy-Soviet economic exchanges. The Soviet Union has agreed to buy machinery and equipment for a total higher than the credit granted, the government adds.

Kobe Steel to Cut Dividend

Kobe Steel, of Japan, says it plans to cut its semi-annual dividend for the six months ending March 31 to 1.5 yen a share from 2.5 yen for both the preceding year and a year earlier. Kawasaki Steel, another of Japan's big six steel makers, also expects to cut its dividend. Press reports say Kawasaki will cut its payout for the half year ending April 31 to 1.5 yen a share from 2 yen paid for the preceding six-month term, and from 2.5 yen a share a year earlier. Both

companies cite low market prices and production cuts for projections of disappointing financial performance. Meanwhile Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries reports it too will cut its dividend by 0.5 yen to 2.5 yen for the current six months ending March 31. However, the machinery and shipbuilding company says gross sales are expected to rise.

Ford Trims Capital Spending Plans

Ford Motor says it has lowered its estimate for 1972 capital spending, but the new target still represents a sizable increase over actual 1971 spending. The annual report discloses the company expects to spend more than \$700 million in the current year. In December, the company had projected an \$800-million target. The drop "doesn't reflect any major cutback in approved spending plans," but results from refinements in the original estimate as spending nears, a spokesman comments. In 1971, Ford spent \$600 million, which was lower than the original target of \$700 million. Ford's annual report also disclosed Ford lost \$7 million when the Chilean government expropriated its facilities in 1971.

Europe-Asia Trade Bank Formed

Six major European banks linked through European Banking International Co. have jointly formed Europe-Asia-Trade Bank, headquartered in Hamburg, Deutsche Bank announces. The other banks, all holding equal interests in the venture, are Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, of Amsterdam, Creditanstalt-Bankverein, of Vienna, Midland Bank, of London, S. G. Warburg & Co., of Paris, and S. G. Warburg & Co., of Brussels. The new bank will conduct all banking transactions connected with trade and financing between Europe and Asia and between Asian countries, Deutsche Bank says.

Company Reports

	1971	1972*
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	127.4	187.0
Profits (millions)...	6.67	5.18
Per Share (Diluted)...	0.22	0.08
*Estimated.		
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	697.1	655.6
Profits (millions)...	15.98	8.05
Per Share (Diluted)...	1.10	0.52
Year		
Revenue (millions)...	2,328.2	2,188.9
Profits (millions)...	25.58	13.03
Per Share (Diluted)...	1.98	0.58
*Revised.		

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Interbank House
Grand Cayman, British West Indies

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FRENCH
ENGLISH

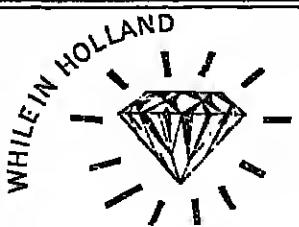
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☐ I wish to open a fixed deposit account...
O Deposit of \$ _____ for _____ (term)
is enclosed. Please attach receipt and form.
O Please attach application form and information.
☐ Please attach information on 8%, 5 years Convertible Capital Notes of The International Bank
☐ Please attach information on 8 1/4% 7 years Guaranteed Secured Debentures of Cayman Mortgage Corporation Ltd., fully guaranteed by Sterling Bank & Trust Company Ltd.

Name _____ Phone No. _____
Address _____
Country _____ Profession _____

To Our Readers

Due to a communications failure the complete New York Stock Exchange report was not received for this edition. The failure also blocked reception of the American Stock Exchange report and other U.S. financial report.



MEET THE VAN MOPPES

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POLISHING FACTORY
FREE FOR VISITORS

A. van MOPPES & SON

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AMSTERDAM
SINCE 1920

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OWN DESIGN JEWELS
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FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER

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- The Stock of the Month Club does not only advise its members when to buy, but also, which is even more important, when to sell.
- Our last recommendations have been:

Month	Recommendation	Recommendation	Recommendation	Recommendation
Oct.	No recommendation	Membership extended one month.		
Nov.	Aerospace	\$ 4 1/4	\$ 3 3/8	10%
Dec.	Int. Chem. & Nuc.	\$ 2 1/4	\$ 2 1/8	10%
Jan.	Block Drugs	\$ 1 1/2	\$ 1 1/4	10%
Feb.	Cit. Int.	\$ 2 3/4	\$ 2 3/4	12%
Mar.	Hendy & Herman	\$ 15 3/4	\$ 15 1/2	15%

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APR 1972

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GermanyD.M.	93.00	186.00	Sweden (air)S.Kr.	147.00	294.00
Great Britain (air) ..£	7.85	15.70	SwitzerlandS.Fr.	96.75	193.50
Greece (air)Dr.	865.00	1,730.00	Turkey (air)\$	27.00	54.00
Ireland (air)£	7.85	15.70	Other European		
ItalyLire	14,250	28,500	countries (air).....\$	27.00	54.00

* 1-year discount valid only until April 15, 1972, and for countries listed here.

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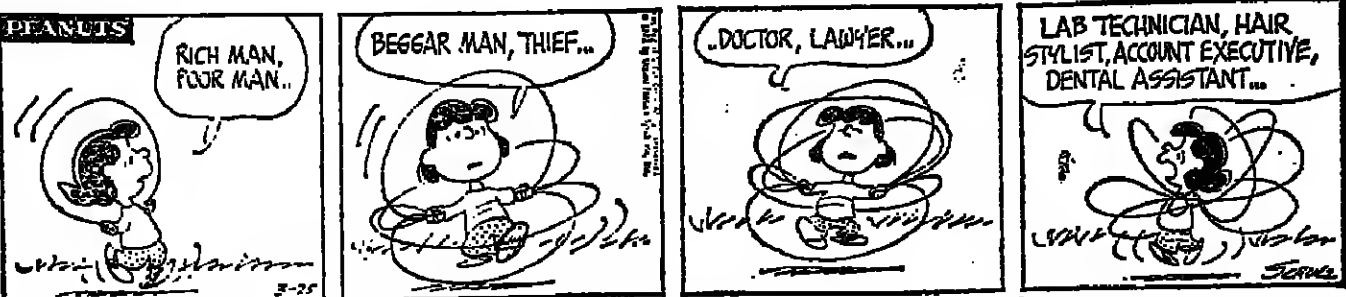
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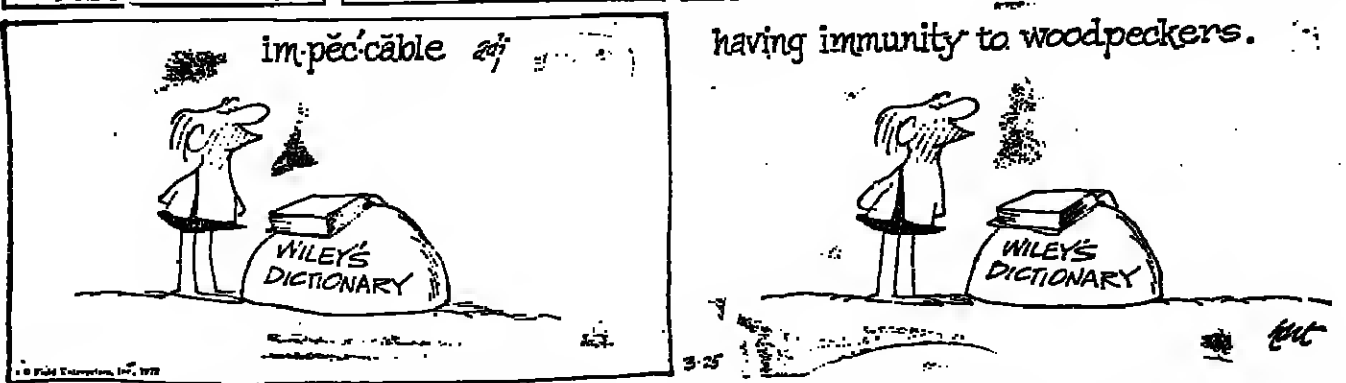
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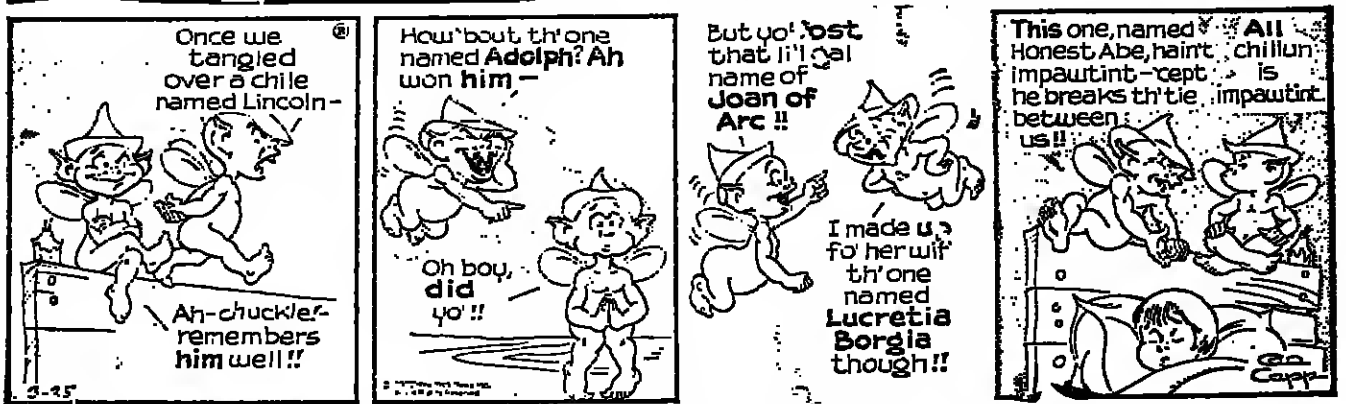
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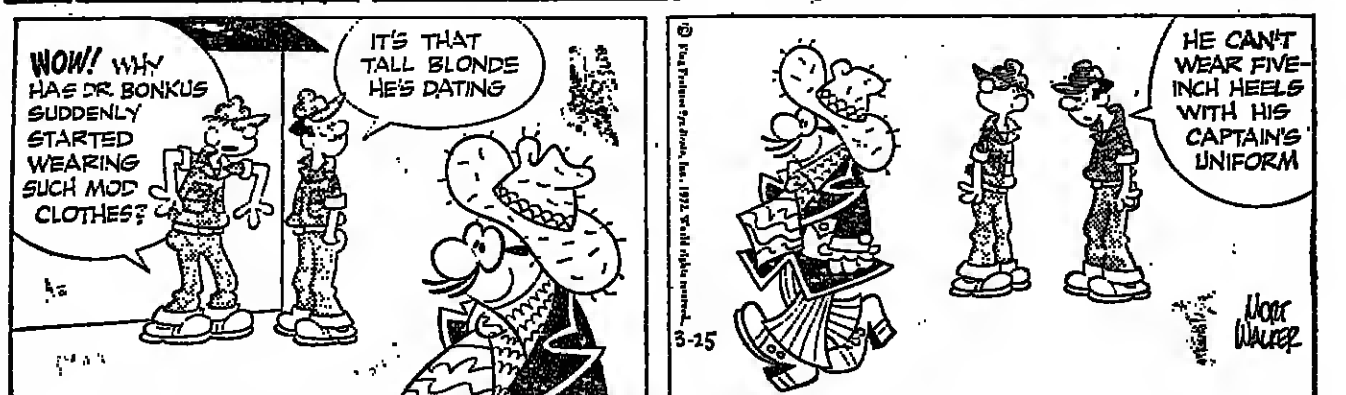
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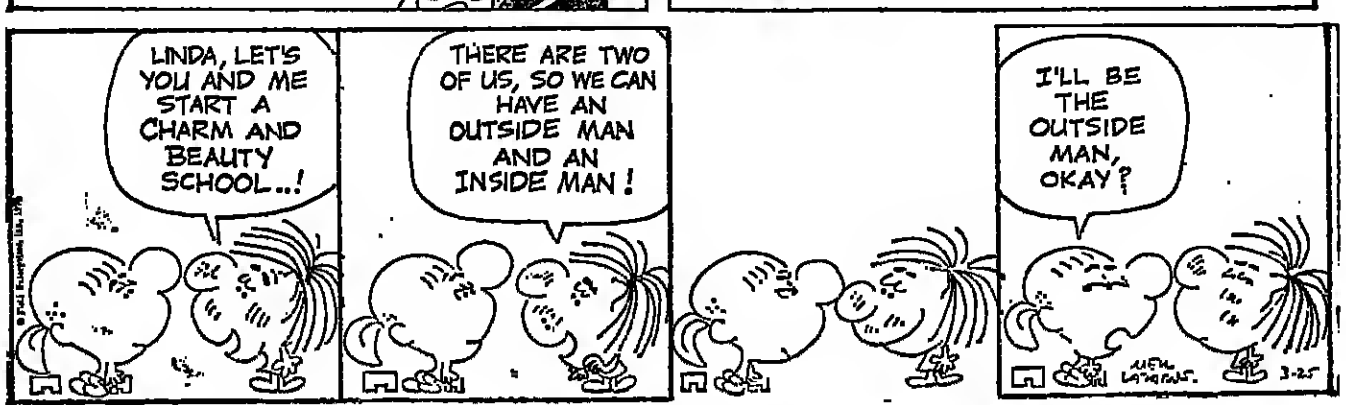
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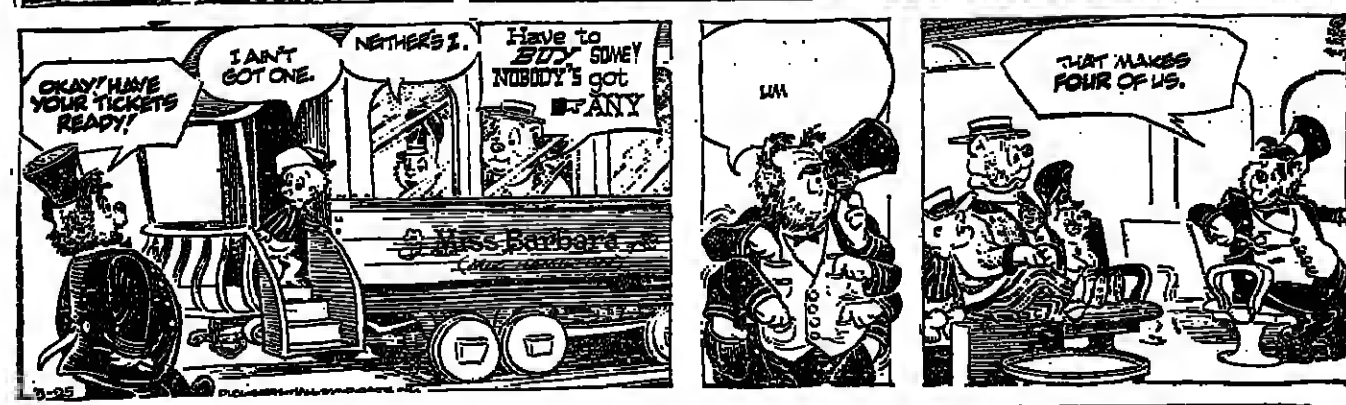
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JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OMENG
TYMPE
SLIME
BRAYNE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: SKIMP ELATE UPKEEP MYMNAL
Answer: Canceled before delivery - A STAMP

- ACROSS
- 1 Soviet agency
 - 2 Conventions
 - 3 Name for heading
 - 4 Popular savaris
 - 5 Civilian dress
 - 6 Holding
 - 7 "cock horse"
 - 8 Starwood
 - 9 Popular pad
 - 10 Below to poets
 - 11 Challenge
 - 12 Cheap cigars
 - 13 Teachers' degrees
 - 14 Claw
 - 15 Explosive: Abbr.
 - 16 Mend
 - 17 Menace features
 - 18 Drunkard
 - 19 Algonquian
 - 20 Scores
 - 21 Mail cat
 - 22 U.S. penologist
 - 23 Bank name
 - 24 Cuckoo
 - 25 Of a disciple
 - 26 Farm units
 - 27 a base
 - 28 Deer of mazes: Abbr.
 - 29 Repeating: Suffix
 - 30 Suppressor
 - 31 Receptacle
 - 32 Conchlike, in Turkey
 - 33 Cousins of 14
 - 34 Across
 - 35 Problem pupils
 - 36 Popular rhythm
 - 37 Cuba's lead
 - 38 Large automobile
 - 39 From, in Paris
 - 40 Alder: Suffix
 - 41 Begins to like
 - 42 Adverse, old style
 - 43 Norseman: piece
 - 44 Norwegian composer
 - 45 DOWN
 - 46 Clump
 - 47 Med culture
 - 48 Old hands
 - 49 Ape
 - 50 Cries of disgust
 - 51 "...but" on forever
 - 52 "O" - I
 - 53 "O" - I
 - 54 DOWN
 - 55 Initial funds
 - 56 General, etc.
 - 57 Free of
 - 58 Early French king
 - 59 Columbia and
 - 60 Boston, etc.
 - 61 Appetizers
 - 62 Era of films
 - 63 "O" - I
 - 64 DOWN
 - 65 Kneads river, with Creek
 - 66 Give up
 - 67 Bague city
 - 68 Renegades, new style
 - 69 "gancia"
 - 70 Olympic skater
 - 71 Scream
 - 72 Rodgers
 - 73 Snake: Items
 - 74 Women's thing
 - 75 Certain escapes
 - 76 Mod costume
 - 77 Kiki or Walland
 - 78 Tense
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 - 81 Bible book
 - 82 Fr. proposition
 - 83 Men's name
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- Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
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BOOKS

THE WORD

By Irving Wallace. Simon & Shuster, 576 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

If I seem to have a little glint in my eye today, a little extra spring in my step, it's because today is Kick Irving Wallace Day. Kick Irving Wallace Day is a day set aside by Eastern Establishment critics for highjinks and revelry—a sort of literary Fasching, a rag day when the critical fraternity subjects poor Wallace to a hazing with verbal paddles. Stop me before I over-kill again! In order to save time, I'll skip the hazing and look up some old Irving Wallace reviews. Here is a sampling of the kind of critical gales Wallace's books fly in the teeth of: "Ganey," "fat, floated," "sheer drudgery," "blatantly bare," "outrageously contrived," "meretricious," "wildly improbable," "pretentious," "convoluted and unattractive," and "lousy." (There are some favorable words too, if you must know.)

So now I have Wallace's latest, "The Word," before me and there is his friendly face staring out from the jacket, an old pal of a pipe clamped in his smiling mouth. Only lacking is the caption: "You too can make big money writing." The picture was shot by Sylvia Wallace, of course, and the friendly eyes twinkle all the way to the back. Looking into those eyes, I hallucinate that I'm a member of a big, warm family of readers—Irving's people, good, solid, middle-American folk who like a good yarn, a bit of sexual fore and after play and an inspirational ending.

And for a few brief, shining (sometimes tedious) hours I was one of Irving's people: hooked, like watching casually an obscure late, late movie and finding oneself unable to turn it off until the plot has flipped its last flip and George Brent is reunited with Sylvia Sidney and it is 3 o'clock in the morning.

To get on with it, "The Word," is Wallace's timely entry into the religion sweepstakes, his "Jesus Christ Superstar." Steve Randall, a cynical New York Post type, is hired to publicize a revolutionary new Bible being brought out under the tightest security by an international cartel of religious book publishers and scholars. The "Word" is—well, would you believe the Second Coming? An Italian archaeologist has discovered a carbon-test-verified papyrus written by Jesus's brother, James, which antedates all the standard Gospels and reveals him as a man. Among other revelations: Jesus was tried for sedition by the Romans, the Jews were innocent; he did not die on the cross but continued his ministry in Rome; he died at the age of 55—again crucified—and ascended bodily into heaven before scores of witnesses.

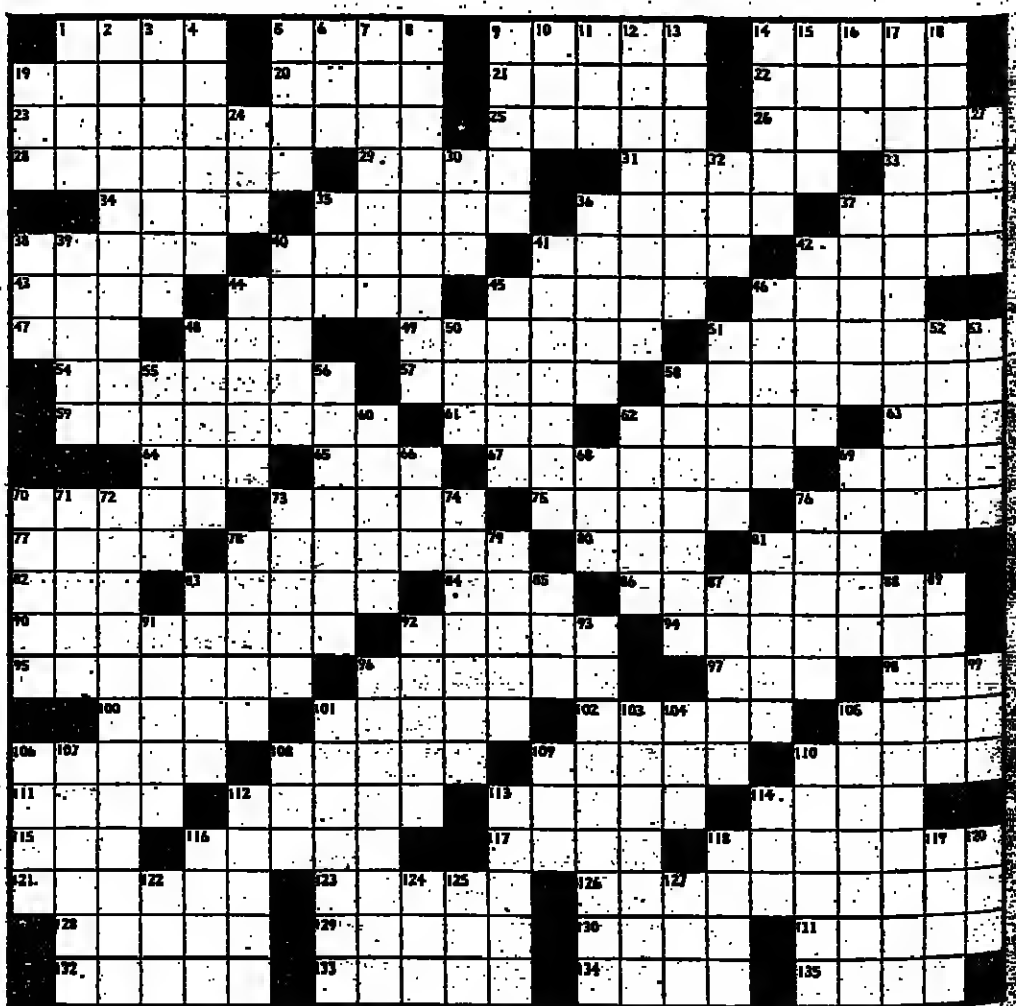
Despite his personal problems (divorce, daughter on/off drugs, booze, loveless sex, selling out),

Mr. Lingeman is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

GETTING WITH IT—By Gladys V. Miller



- DOWN
- 1 Headland
 - 2 Kiosk in today's
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